

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Politics of Europe.

Having given yesterday, in a Postscript, the most important heads of the intelligence received by the way of Ceylon, we follow it up to day with the additional particulars that have transpired. It is stated in the MADRAS COURIER, received yesterday, that Lord Melville or the Marquess of Angleson are spoken of as the New Governor General in case Mr. Canning should obtain a seat in the Cabinet. This however appears to be mere conjecture, the new disposition of the Members of the Administration being yet undetermined. Should Mr. Canning really relinquish the Governor-Generalship of India, he will abandon an opportunity of conferring extensive benefit on mankind, for a situation in which ordinary talents might be equally useful. We shall not abandon the hope of his arrival in India till his change of destination be positively announced.

**The Army.**—Sir Edward Barnes, from the Rifle Corps, is to have the 78th, vice Sir S. Auchmuty, and Sir Andrew Barnard is to have the battalion in the Rifle Corps, vice Sir E. Barnes.

The 66th Regiment of Foot marched from Edinburgh on the 21 inst. in two divisions, for Sunderland Barracks, where they will arrive on the 11th and 12th instant.

**British Press, September 5, 1822.**—A Cabinet Council was held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign office in Downing Street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Westmoreland, Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon'ble B. Bathurst, the Right Hon'ble F. Robinson, and Mr. Peel. The Council broke up at a quarter past four o'clock. After the Council had broken up, the Lord Chancellor waited upon the King to communicate the result. It is presumed that the subject of supplying the vacancy created by the death of the Marquis of Londonderry was discussed at this Meeting.

The Duke of Wellington will probably set off for Vienna on Friday or Saturday. Lord Clanwilliam will be his Grace's Secretary and will set off this evening or to-morrow morning. There is not, we repeat, the least truth in the report that Mr. Planta will accompany his Grace; he remains in this Country.—*Evening Paper.*

Mr. Planta and Mr. Croker were yesterday at the foreign office.

The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Sidmouth, and Sir Charles Long, had audiences of his Majesty, yesterday.

Lord Clanwilliam and the present Lord Castlereagh left the foreign office yesterday in a chaise and pair for North Cray.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Charles Mills, Junr. Esq. took the usual Oath and his seat as a Director, in the room of John Inglis, Esq. deceased.

We have received the Paris papers of Sunday last, but they are too much occupied with the uninteresting details of the pretended Rochelle Conspiracy to have room for matters of higher importance.—The Government of France, we doubt not, has, to use a theatrical phrase, got up this Conspiracy by way of prelude to the approaching Congress of Vienna. A blow is meditated against popular rights, but public opinion must still be

soothed, and a display of the horrors of Carbonarism might be found useful as a justification of harsh measures. It is said that France will be represented in the Congress by M. M. De Chateaubriand, De Ferroanays, and De Caraman.

A French Ministerial paper states, that some tumultuous scenes had occurred at Nantes on the 28th of last month, and that the Cry of "Vive Napoleon 21," was heard. Some persons were arrested, and an inquiry was ordered to be instituted.—This affair, if judiciously treated, might be made a powerful auxiliary to the Rochelle Conspiracy. That this alarming cry was uttered, none can doubt but an enemy to the Bourbons, and who but a Carbonaro could have committed such an offence? The existence of one Carbonaro in Nantes, so desperate as to utter this exclamation, very naturally implies, that there are many more, and when there are many Carbonari there must be a Conspiracy. The ingenuity of plot-makers, French or English, might pursue this train of argument and infinitum, and clearly prove to the perfect satisfaction of all who wished to be deceived, that Nantes like Rochelle, possesses its Corresponding Committee acting in concert with the great Central lodge of Carbonari, which the King's advocate in Paris assures the world has been for some time established in that city. The allegation of an unknown evil cannot be positively disproved, and they who assert it will have attained their object before the alarm excited by the apprehension of some sudden danger can have wholly subsided.

Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia, feel the worst effects of a Civil War—a rebellion, successful enough in causing misery to the inhabitants of these three provinces is maintained by an organized banditti, under the name of the King, but at this point their success ceases. Happily for Spain the power of the Government is sufficient to restrain and punish the offenders, the Army is too vigorous, and the general spirit of the people too well secured in favor of the Constitution to admit the possibility of seeing Spain again cursed by a Government purely despotic.

The Bayonne Papers of the 28th of August have arrived at our office, and announce the complete overthrow of the rebels under the command of one of their principal leaders, the Trappist, who was proceeding to effect a junction with the other rebel leader, Quesada, at Tefalls, in Navarre. The King's Army was commanded by the Empecinado, whose name was so familiar to us as a Guerilla Chief during the war of the Peninsula. The rebels lost in killed about 200 men, besides many prisoners. The Chief himself escaped in the confusion.

The principal seat of the rebels is Ochagavia, in Navarre, and they have framed what they venture to call "a provisional Government." The president of the Junta is Joaquin Lacarra, and this person occasionally issues proclamations, requiring the people of Spain to take up Arms for the delivery of their captive King, and the perfect restoration of his despotic authority. The latest of these manifestoes is of the 16th of August, and is most pompously given "in the palace of the Government at Ochagavia." It might not be readily imagined that this pretended Government, which talks about overturning the Constitution, was yet unable to command a printing press in all Spain, but was obliged to have this proclamation clandestinely printed at Bayonne. The paper is of some importance, as by way of encouraging the friends to despotism throughout the Peninsula, it undertakes to show them the extent of the power which promises

them the eventual success of the enterprise.—It begins rather ominously with an excuse for a deception practised in the preceding Address for "the Provisional Government" had promised its followers a supply of Arms, and now confesses that it was not provided with the means of fulfilling this engagement.

"Now, however," says the proclamation, "we have in our power an abundance of arms of all kinds, ammunition, money, clothing, and every thing necessary to triumph over our enemies." But why should the "Defenders of the faith," be credited now, when we have their own acknowledgment that a similar assertion in the former Address was a fabrication? "We garrison an inexpugnable fort (Ochagavia to wit), and we have 4,000 infantry, with 300 cavalry, who in their first essays in war, have been the admiration and terror of their enemies." These are the heroes who, during the writing of this panegyric, were employed in plundering Ballasiro, and every other place in their line of march, and were five days afterwards completely routed by the Empecinado! It is satisfactory to know the utmost extent of the power of the rebels, and from the character for vivacity which these gentlemen give of themselves, we are fully justified in believing that they have very much exaggerated their strength.

With an equal spirit of falsehood the "Defenders of the Faith," assure the people of Navarre, that the Constitutionists have destroyed religion and disclaimed their God, and that their cry is "Down with Religion, the Devil for ever!"—It is not easy to say whether we should most admire the extraordinary impudence of this falsehood or the degree of brutalised ignorance which the Junta of "the Faith" must presume to exist in the simple Navarrese. The writers of the Manifesto are probably monks, and they can pretty well estimate the mental powers of the people whom they address; but if they seriously seek to propitiate public opinion in their favour, they ought to look beyond the peasants of Navarre, and recollect that these addresses are read by superior classes of persons, who must be disgusted by their shameless falsehood, we doubt whether even the Emperor of Austria would believe this assertion, albeit well disposed as he is to credit any thing against the enemies of despotism and the profane reformers of the abuses of the Church.

It will be seen in an advertisement in front of our paper, that the City of London Committee for the relief of the distress in Ireland approach the end of their meritorious labours. They will retire with the satisfaction of having succeeded in their benign and generous purpose with the gratitude of the Country which they have served, and the esteem of all good men.

*Ireland.—Dublin, Sept. 2.—The Duke of Devonshire.*—His Grace set out on Thursday on a visit to his near and very esteemed relative the Hon. and very Reverend Richard Ponsonby, the Dean of St. Patrick's at the parsonage of Coolock, where the noble Duke remained some hours; and in the afternoon returned to town with the Dean, when both personages dined with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Friday his Grace left Dublin for Kilkenny, in the County of Kilkenny, the seat of Richard Power, Esq. where he will sojourn for a day and then pursue his way to his own splendid mansion, Lismore Castle. His Grace is accompanied by his Agent, the Hon'ble Mr. Abercromby; the Dean of St. Patrick's is to leave town, on a visit to his Grace, in a few days.

The primary object of the Duke in coming to this Country is to improve as far as a Landlord can, the condition of his tenantry; and to this end, he expressly stipulated with his friend, the Dean of St. Patrick's before leaving Dublin, upon having the benefit of his benevolent recommendations.

Lismore Castle will be the scene of uninterrupted festivities during the sojourn of the Duke of Devonshire in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Glengall, Earl of Belfast, Lord Falkland, and Sir A. Chichester have arrived in town.

We congratulate the country on the recovery of the Right Honorable Sir Benjamin Bloomfield from his late illness. We understand he was sufficiently well to dine with the Lord Lieutenant on Thursday last.—*Dublin Freeman.*

*The Commission.*—On Sunday the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, or General Goal Delivery, for the city and County of Dublin was opened with the usual Ceremonies by Lord Norbury, Mr. Justice Burton and Lord Mayor, *John Tenny* (Alderman Cash.)

*Arrests for High Treason.*—After some routine of business had been gone through,

Mr. Hamilton addressed the Court and said he appeared on behalf of six persons, who, as they stated in their Petition, were arrested in Dublin for high treason on the 25th June, and kept in the head police office until 5th July, when they were committed to Kilmalsham gaol; where they have since remained in close confinement, and they prayed the Court would order them to be brought to trial during the present commission.

Lord Norbury—Your application is not for the purpose of obtaining an immediate discharge.

Mr. Hamilton—The present application is founded upon the 6th Section of the Habeas Corpus Act which provides, that if during the next assizes of Commission of Oyer and Terminer, after the prisoners have been committed for high Treason they should not be brought to Trial, (having made an application for that purpose on the first or opening day of the Commission or Assizes) they shall be discharged on giving bail: I therefore make the present application as a preceding matter, that the prisoners may be entitled to apply for their discharge on the last day of the Commission, if they should not before that time be brought to Trial. Lord North—Have you served notice on the Attorney Genl. Mr. Hamilton? My Lord, we shall do so if your Lordship orders U. Mr. Sealy Townsend (who appeared on the part of the Crown) My Lord, the Crown Solicitor is in Court, and that is quite sufficient.

The following are the names of the petitioners: Michael Keenan, Michael Carr, Nathaniel Redmond, John Conway, Michael Quinn, William Mason.

*Arrests at Armagh.*—Mr. Hamilton then made a similar application (with a like result,) on behalf of fourteen persons, who, as their petition stated, were arrested for high treason in Armagh on the 13th June and brought up to Dublin, from whence on the 6th of July they were transmitted to Kilmalsham, where they now remain close Prisoners. Their Names are Thomas Bynne, John Rice, Bernard Doogan, Peter Reilly, Henry Coogan, James McGrogan, Denis Hamilton, Edwd. Clafferry, Peter Bourke, John Kelly, Thomas Lamb, John Brady, Thomas Hughes and Henry Blake.

We have learnt with regret that Major Hext, C. B. 63d Regiment, died on his passage from the Cape to England.

*Curious Document.*—A curious document, extracted from the *Frankfort* paper of the 14th of July, and purporting to be copied from a Petersburg journal, but without any specification of date, signature, or official character, will be found in one of our columns. The stateliness and gravity of this composition, no less than the order and nature of the topics which it furnishes, will be considered by many as entitling it to attention, while its want of the more formal accompaniments of a state paper will relieve some of those who may be inclined to criticise it, from the task of employing in their animadversions so much forbearance as they might otherwise feel due to its high and imposing origin. The avowed objects of the paper are to show—1st, That a war with Turkey for the express purpose of supporting the Greek insurgents, would be inconsistent with the emperor's pledges to the Holy Alliance; 2d, that any war with Turkey for the sake of conquering provinces already desolated, would be injurious to the interests of Russia at this moment.

We have always considered that far-famed "monarchical principle," taken as a basis for the fixed policy of civilized governments in an improving age, to have been an unfortunate suggestion. It was, indeed, what may be termed an unlucky hit, because it must of necessity entail upon its authors inextinguishable difficulties in point of reasoning; and where they came to maintain it by action, the most mischievous resistance



to the clearest dictates of wisdom, justice, and humanity. Let us take for instance, a passage or two from the present paper. The unofficial writer, whoever he is, assuming the defence of the Emperor Alexander, says, "That his Imperial Majesty had just pronounced the words, that he would maintain peace in Europe, and not tolerate any insurrection, when he received information of that in Moldavia and Wallachia." Now, as it must be the wish of every lover of peace on earth to see a general harmony subsisting between the current feelings and opinions of mankind, and the principles professed by their rulers, we must beg leave to ask, whether it is not too late in this century for the advocate of any assemblage of statesmen to tell the world, that no insurrection will be tolerated? What is that but proclaiming in other words that every degree of tyranny must be endured? Nay, that any system of laws and usages, constituting the whole essence of a state, may be overthrown at the will of those who govern—that not only the worst pitch of decay and degeneracy in their Government must be held sacred, but that revolution the most absolute, the most sudden, and the most ruinous, provided only that it be effected by the Sovereign and his Ministers, must be acquiesced in by the nation, on pain of incurring the high displeasure of the Holy Alliance; or, as in the case of the unhappy Neapolitans (whose King had revolutionized the whole kingdom soon after he recovered his throne), on pain of being subjected to military punishment! Much be the extent of the principle contended for by the Holy Alliance—and it is nothing less—it is fair to ask whether the avowal of such a principle tends, in the year 1833, to strengthen or to undermine the cause of regular Governments? We are told again, that it was "impossible for the Emperor, who was actually engaged in restoring the tranquillity of Italy, to approve of the troubles commencing in Turkey."

It has been already declared, as the solemn pledge of the Emperor, that he would tolerate "no" insurrections; it was needless, therefore, one might suppose, to adduce this particular justification of his consistency. But what an argument! Because he put down the people of Italy, therefore he must put down the Greeks! Is it, then, acknowledged that the Turkish Government deserves to be supported, as well as that of Naples? that the Neapolitan Government was no better than the Ottoman, that the people of Naples had to endure a yoke as galling, as barbarous, as cruel, as insupportable as that of the Turks? Alas! and this is the same breath in which credit is taken for giving "peace"—(and such peace)—to Italy! Where "no" insurrection will be pardoned, and no tyranny controlled, it becomes useless to graduate the scale of oppression, or to attempt any adjustment of the limits of right and wrong: yet a further instance appears in this document, of the monstrous paradoxes which grow out of the adoption of one false principle—and it is a mere extension of the former topic of justification. "He (the Emperor) could not approve a direct rebellion in one part of Europe, while he was engaged in suppressing it in another." This but aggravates the former error, and illustrates our remark of a few lines preceding. After alleging that an insurrection of Greeks was neither better nor worse than a Neapolitan insurrection, the sentence which we have last quoted puts all insurrections precisely on a par. That which gave liberty to the United States of America, and that which disenthralled the Spanish provinces, and that which rose against the Spanish Inquisition, and that which now struggles for the Cross against the Crescent, and that which enabled Europe to overturn Buonaparte, or which seated William on the throne of James II., or Alexander on that of Paul I.—these, and every other conceivable variety of movement by which nature accomplishes the alleviation of intolerable evil, are one and all condemned by the Holy Alliance as unworthy of support.—*Times*.

*Curious Prediction.*—Under the head German Papers, our readers will find an article from the BREMEN JOURNAL, on the subject of the political relations between Russia and Turkey, which is supposed to be of a semi-official character. It is altogether a curious production.

We shall for the present assume that this paper speaks the views of the Russian Cabinet, and that ALEXANDER is actually the

dupe of the Holy Alliance. It is for those Russians who are capable of understanding the interests of their country, to settle their account with their magnanimous EMPEROR, with respect to his conduct on so important an occasion. We for our part are not at all dissatisfied with its appearance. The proceedings of Russia hitherto have certainly served the Greeks not a little, but the Revolution has now attained a strength and consistency which renders the conduct of Russia comparatively of little consequence. The Greeks themselves always aimed at their own independence, and whatever might have been the views of Russia, they never wished to become subjects to her. Independently of the deep national interest England has in the creation of a power in Turkey, capable, by affording the protection of laws to the people, and by acting in the spirit of the age, of acquiring such a consistency as may arrest the progress of both Russia and Austria in that important part of the world, we should be sorry to see any thing like an intimate connection between so fine a people as the Greeks, and the most venal and corrupt of all the nations possessing any thing in the shape of a civilised Government.

If the Government of this country did not identify itself with the Holy Alliance, but viewed Turkey merely with reference to British interests and British policy, there can be no question as to the course it would pursue at the present moment. Certainly it would neither give assistance or encouragement to the Turks against the Greeks. If it fear Russia or Austria in the East, such a policy would be the surest way to promote the realization of the object dreaded. Russia, in particular, would find the occupation of Turkey greatly facilitated by the destruction of the Greeks.

A press of matter prevents us from entering farther into this subject at present. We shall however on a future day attempt to shew at greater length how intimately the interests of England and those of the Greeks are connected. Some of the points on which we shall touch may be new to several of our readers.

In the mean time we take this opportunity of announcing that our calls on the English public have not been made in vain. We have been favoured with several notifications of a willingness to subscribe in several respectable quarters; and one individual, whose spirit cannot be sufficiently praised, has authorized us to announce his readiness to join in any Loan to the Greeks to the amount of 500*l.* for his quota, to be payable only in the event of their success. We confess we wish there were some persons in this country, with powers to avail themselves of the spirit of enterprise which it contains.—*Morning Chronicle*.

*Events at Madrid.*—The recent events at Madrid demonstrate very plainly the spirit of the people, and the character of the King. That the nation are determined on freedom, no one now can affect to doubt; that nothing is to be apprehended from the Monarch; all are rejoiced to perceive. But in what does Spain possess its security? In the good sense, the good faith, the good feeling of Ferdinand? Oh, no, but in his cowardice! Is he less inclined for despotism than when Forlier and Lacy were hanged, in the very cause of which he is now the professed chief? Has constitutional liberty any more merit in his eyes than when he violated his promises to secure it to his people? If any thing were wanting to sink him to the utmost depth of contempt, his conduct on the 7th of July was sufficient. Skulking to his palace while his brave but infatuated guards were immolated in his cause, and in his hearing? Mad and criminal as they were, it was from attachment to their worthless King, and his abandonment of them, after having, by his creatures, worked them up to frenzy, told the Spanish people what a being they still suffer to rule over them. He blustered very much lately about dying at the head of his guards, sword in hand. It would have been well for him if he had done it now; well for the nation, for it would have caused a spontaneous rising of the whole country to meet the dagger which would have threatened from abroad—well for all Europe, for the frantic imbecility of the French Government would certainly have precipitated their wily from the Pyrenees; and the impulse given to the whole Continent would have ended in every people shaking off the load of despotism.

which, more or less, bears on them all. It is by some such sudden burst that Europe is to expect her salvation, and if the loss of such a King as Ferdinand had been the price of its attainments, the world might have been well pleased at its bargain.

But the destruction of this conspiracy at Madrid has put a stop to all, but the immediate relief of Spain. The other nations must wait awhile until their insensate Rulers drive them into action. The *Cordon* is the touchstone which will now try the temper of this country. Its "occupation is gone," for madness itself will not venture to pour it into Spain to oppose the *Constitutional King*, or to pick up the shattered fragments of the *Army of the Faith*. It is hard to say which of the appellations is more ridiculous. Count d'Autichamp is now the Commander of the *Cordon*, a man of notorious imbecility, ever since he left *de la Rochejaquelein*, the victim of his timorous measures in *La Vendée*, in 1815. The despair of the *Ultras* here is *au comble*, and it is useless to add, that every liberal mind rejoices in the cause and its effect. I shall watch the movements towards the *Pyrenees*, and let you know their results.

Frankfort, July 12.—One of our journals contains a very long article, dated St. Petersburg, on the political relations of Russia and Turkey.

After the French had been driven from Russia, and the Russian armies had marched victorious to the banks of the Seine, the greatest exertions were requisite to repair the almost incalculable injury which the French invasion had done to Russia. The Government, however, following the example of Frederick II. after the seven year's war, directed its whole attention to the internal resources of the empire, and Russia was never farther from any thought of foreign conquest or foreign war, than when *Ypsilanti* commenced his rash enterprise.

The Emperor, meantime, was continually employed in consolidating the great edifice of the tranquillity of Europe, of which he and his powerful allies had laid the foundation. The internal repose of the nations was an indispensable condition, and the Emperor could not but second the measures of his allies in the affairs of Naples and Piedmont. It was for this purpose, and without any other political object, that his Majesty went to *Troppau* and *Laybach*.

The Emperor Alexander had in consequence just pronounced the decisive words, that he would maintain peace in Europe, and not tolerate any insurrection, when he received information of the insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia. Was it possible that the Emperor, who was actually engaged in restoring the tranquillity of Italy, should approve of the troubles in Turkey? Had not the Turkish empire been recognized as an integral part of Europe at the late Congress of Vienna? Notwithstanding the interest which the heart of the Emperor would naturally feel in the fate of his fellow Christians, he could not approve of a direct rebellion in one part of Europe, while he was engaged in suppressing it in another; and as the revolution was commenced by one of his own Generals, it was an inevitable consequence of what had already been done, that he must explicitly declare his disapprobation. Shortly after this event, the insurrection broke out with far greater violence in the south of Turkey. No reasonable man will say that the Emperor ought to have seen this insurrection in a different light from that in the north. It was therefore in the nature of the case that he judged of the troubles in the *Moræa* in the same words as of those in the north, that is, that he disapproved the one as well as the other. There have been, indeed, men in Europe—men of a kind benevolent disposition, who while thinking of their fellow Greek Christians forgot all other considerations, because the Emperor of Russia has exerted himself in proceeding, conventions and treaties, to lighten the yoke of the Greeks, looked on him as the man who was in some degree bound immediately to take arms in defence of his *protégés*. These pious wishes are refuted by the development of the situation in which Russia then was, and the circumstances which obliged the Emperor to express that disapprobation of the Greek insurrection. In case of a change in the Emperor's way of thinking, would not all the cabinets have reproached him with the greatest inconsistency, and perhaps even with ambitious views?

Our difference with Turkey is purely of diplomatic origin. Our Ambassador was insulted. The insult began in the violation of the law of nations in his person, and of the treaties which Russia had formerly made; and this insult was so outrageous, that our Ambassador was obliged to declare his mission ended, and to leave Constantinople. It is true, the Greek revolution, and the measures employed against it, gave rise to the offence. But the well known notes in which Baron *Stroganoff* states his grounds of complaint do not contain one syllable defending the Greek revolution itself: he did not complain because the revolution was checked, but because the arrogant *Divan* refused to recognize the privileges to which Baron *Stroganoff* was entitled as Russian Ambassador, and because the persons who, taking part in the revolution, claimed the protection of the Ambassador, were, notwithstanding this protection, persecuted with fire and sword. The violation of treaties and of the law of nations was, therefore, the cause of the breach of his existing relations.

In what point of view, then, is our contest with Turkey to be regarded? It proceeds from a private difference which the two states have to settle between themselves, and which the Emperor has admitted to the mediation of foreign Powers; and rather has accepted this mediation—because his direct relations with the *Sultan* are broken off—because the present political interest of Russia makes the maintenance of peace necessary—because his magnanimous heart prefers peace to military glory—and, lastly, because all the Monarchs are unanimous in maintaining the statutes of Europe, as laid down at the *Vienna Congress*.

The state of the case is simply this;—

1st. Russia is in a state of difference with Turkey, but which has arisen from the breach of treaties and the law of nations on the part of the Turks, and in which the Greek insurrection has no direct share.

2d. Russia has not by any means shown a tendency to offensive war, but it is able to repel every attack.

3d. Russia has signified to the Turkish Government by the intervention of England and Austria, in what manner the ancient relations may be re-established.

4th. Negotiations are actually on foot respecting this matter. If we accurately consider the contents of the notes of the *Divan* of the 28th of February and the 18th of April, as answers to the Russian *ultimatum*, as it is called, which is not yet published, it will not escape the attentive observer that this so called *ultimatum* can have had no other object than the restoration of things to the same state as they were in before the departure of the Ambassador, and that Russia has on the whole merely called for the fulfilment of the ancient treaties and conventions. If, under such circumstances, even after the real delivery of an *ultimatum*, Russia still leaves it to the mediating Powers to obtain something later by new and energetic representations, the fulfilment of the conditions of the *ultimatum*, which have not been at once complied with, nobody surely can say that Russia has in the least compromised her honour; and lastly, when the *Porte* shall have complied with the moderate demands of Russia, and in this manner peace be preserved in conformity with the policy of Russia and the wishes of our Emperor, surely no reasonable man will be able to discover in it any circumstance injurious to the honour of Russia.

The possession of new (and, besides, desolated) provinces can be of little use to Russia. The Emperor requires greater and more sacred duties than that of employing his own and his people's blood and property in such conquests; and our Ministry is too well informed by Baron *Stroganoff* himself, not to consider a Turkish war, under present circumstances, with all the attention that the matter deserves. If there even was a war—a subject calculated to keep opinions suspended till it was entirely cleared up—it is the difference between Russia and Turkey, which, in the management of the greatest and wisest Government, will certainly leave nothing to be desired, when the veil shall be at length removed, if the mind, free from prejudice, will not obstinately persist in looking through a coloured glass.



# BRIGHTON CHAIN PIER.

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## Chain Pier at Brighton.

We feel a peculiar pleasure at all times in tracing the progress of the Arts and Sciences, in whatever way it may be calculated to add to the sum of human happiness or comfort we already enjoy. The exultation which we feel when we witness the triumph of the Arts over difficulties created by Nature, which would almost appear insuperable, is a feeling we may all be proud to acknowledge, and scarcely a Periodical Publication or a Paper reaches us from England, which does not by announcing the projection or completion of some new Work of Art or Science, call forth this feeling in its highest degree. We have now to notice the erection at Brighton of a Suspension Pier on a principle proposed by, and under the superintendence of Captain Brown of the Royal Navy, which has been proved capable, first by comparison and since by the test of actual experiments, of resisting the operation of the most furious sea, as our Readers will perceive by the following account of it, which is interesting, not only as describing a triumph of mere Art, but also of humanity, since many lives will be saved by it, and vessels may ride in safety under the lee of it in a heavy gale of wind. It is impossible, after reading the description of this Pier, not to advert to the want of something of the kind at Madras, or to feel astonished that so many years have elapsed without any attempt having been made, as far as we are aware of, to prevent the frequent and melancholy loss of lives and property, which is so continually occurring there. Many plans, we believe, have been submitted, but either the principle of them was not approved of, or the dread of expence and failure (considering perhaps the obstacle presented by the dreadful surf there, insurmountable,) led to their being rejected. However this may have been, these objections seem to be most fully met by this Plan of Captain Brown; his suspension Pier is, as we have already stated, and the account of it will shew, capable of resisting any sea, however violent, and in regard to expence, it may be made to fall equally on all who derive benefit from its being erected, and not only pay its own expence, but yield a revenue to those who carry it into execution. It is well known that independent of the loss of lives and shipping at Madras, goods at all liable to damage, can hardly ever be shipped without the risk of injury even in the most moderate weather owing to the surf; it cannot be doubted therefore, that the Merchants resident and trading there, would willingly come forward to aid in promoting the necessary measures for having such a Pier erected if it were deemed necessary, and that all who resort there would most gladly contribute to the expence in the way of tax after erection or subscription before hand.

Let us hope then that a measure of such utility and importance will ere long be taken into consideration either by the Government or by some enlightened individuals who may have weight and influence to get it carried into effect. Should it fail however to attract attention, we purpose at a future opportunity to revert to the subject. In the mean time we beg of our readers to give this account of Captain B's. Suspension Pier, their attentive perusal, from which we will now no longer detain them.

### CHAIN PIER.

On Saturday last, the 2nd of February, a Meeting was held at the Old Ship, to take into consideration the most effectual method of forwarding the object of the projected Chain Pier. About thirty five gentlemen were present. T. R. Kemp, Esq. was called to the Chair, and stated the nature of the Meeting. He gave his hearty concurrence to the measure, which in his opinion, would be of considerable importance to the town of Brighton. He was decidedly favourable to the erection of the Suspension Pier, because he saw many advantages which would arise from it; he should therefore, feel it his duty to give it his support to the utmost of his ability.

Captain Brown then stated the general utility of a Suspension Pier at Brighton, carried 1000 feet beyond high water mark, the facility with which Passengers could embark and disembark, was a consideration of great importance to the town, particularly as a Steam Packet Company was about to be established here. Captain Brown went into the full particulars as relate to the nature of Chain Piers, pointing out the many advantages which would result from the adoption; he proved by comparison the strength and security of a Pier of that description, its capability to resist the most furious sea, and the safety and certainty of erecting it upon a most lasting foundation.

Sir E. Kerrison, General Mundy, and several Gentlemen present, addressed Captain Brown on the subject of the Pier, to all of whom he satisfactorily explained the various points in question.—The following Resolutions were entered into at this Meeting:—

*At a Meeting of Gentlemen, who consider that the Erection of a CHAIN PIER, on Captain Brown's principle, would be advantageous to the town of Brighton.*

T. R. KEMP, Esq. in the Chair;

It was resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the erection of the Pier, as proposed by Captain Brown, would be highly beneficial to the town; and that if it can be so constructed, and generally arranged, as not to prevent vessels, which come to the beach to deliver their cargoes, from getting safely to sea again, it ought to receive the undivided support of the town.

Resolved.—That in order to further so desirable an object, a Committee of Gentlemen be appointed to confer with Captain Brown upon the subject, and to devise the best means of carrying it into effect; and that this Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—

T. R. KEMP, Esq.	Mr. WILDS.
CAPT. MALCOLM, R. N.	Mr. SAEVY.
SIR H. RYECROFT.	Mr. BLABER.
GENERAL MUNDY.	Mr. A. ALLAN.
Mr. CLEGRAM.	Mr. E. VALLANCE.
W. WIGNEY, Esq.	Mr. ISARD.
Mr. A. MASH.	Mr. JOHN VALLANCE.
JOSEPH BAKER, Esq.	Mr. WEST.
JOHN GRAY, Esq.	Mr. ROWE.
CAPTAIN TWENDALE.	Mr. HALL.
CAPTAIN PARNELL.	Mr. BELLINGHAM.

And that this Committee do meet on Tuesday next, at Twelve o'Clock precisely, at the Old Ship.

Resolved.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to T. R. Kemp, Esq. for his conduct in the Chair, and for his liberality in waiving the whole of his memorial rights in behalf of the Pier.

On Tuesday a Second Meeting took place, when the following Resolutions were entered into by the Gentlemen present.

*At a Meeting of the Committee nominated to confer with Captain Brown on Tuesday, the 5th Feb. 1823.*

### SIR H. RYECROFT, IN THE CHAIR.

It was proposed that Captain McNeillage, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Blaber, Dr. Abel, Dr. Price, and Mr. T. Attree, be added to the Committee.

Mr. T. Attree as the Steward of Charles Scrase, Dickens, Esq. Lord of one moiety of the Manor of Brighton, being asked for the permission of Mr. Dickens to erect the Pier, stated, that he had no doubt but that Mr. Dickens would concur with the other Lord in any measure that was for the public improvement of the place.

Moved by Mr. John Vallance and seconded by Capt. Malcolm, R.N. That as Capt. Brown has satisfied the Committee, that it is fully in his power, so to arrange with reference to the Pier, as not to prevent Vessels which come on the beach, from safely getting to sea again, and as there can, under these circumstances, be but one opinion as to the benefits which the Town would derive from the erection of the Pier, the Committee deem it their duty, immediately to call the attention of the Town to so important an object.

Moved by Mr. John Vallance and Seconded by Mr. Gray. That in furtherance of this object, the High Constable be requested immediately to convene a Meeting of the Inhabitants and Visitors on the subject, and that this Committee do state to that meeting the circumstances which have come before them, and strongly recommend the adoption of measures for the immediate erection of the Pier.

Resolved Thirdly.—That Sir H. Rycroft, Capt. Malcolm, Capt. McNeillage, Mr. J. Vallance, Mr. West, Mr. Gray, Mr. T. Attree, Mr. Parnell, Dr. Abel, Mr. Wigney, Mr. Allan, and Mr. Blaber, be appointed a sub-committee to prepare a Report to be laid before such public meeting; and that the whole Committee meet again on Thursday week at Two o'Clock.

### BRIGHTON CHAIN PIER.

At an Adjourned Meeting of the Inhabitants and Visitors of Brighton, held at the Old Ship Tavern, the 26th February, 1823:—

[Mr. G. WOOD, the High Constable, being called to the Chair, solicited the favour of the Meeting to relinquish it to THOMAS READ KEMP, Esq. who was thereupon unanimously called to the Chair.]

THOMAS READ KEMP, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Reports of the committee were read by Dr. STYLES to the Meeting:—

To the present Meeting, it is unnecessary to descend on the enviable superiority of Brighton to every other maritime town in the kingdom,

The subject for our consideration is not what it now is, but what it may be made by the combined influence of wealth and talent devoted to its further improvement. That it possesses abundant capabilities of excelling itself, as far as it excels every other place of fashionable resort, must be evident to those who are acquainted with its locality; and all who desire its increasing and permanent prosperity, must be anxious to multiply its conveniences and attractions. Much has already been done. In a very few years, it has more than doubled its magnitude and its population. An enormous capital has been embarked in order to maintain its eminence, and render it worthy of the illustrious and unexampled patronage it has so long enjoyed. Improvement ought to be the order of the day, and as far as possible, every improvement should blend beauty with utility. The erection of a Chain Pier is a project exactly of this character, and, if accomplished, will not only beautify our coast, but confer upon the Inhabitants and Visitors, and even upon the distant metropolis, very considerable advantages. Among the principal of these is, protection to Steam vessels, which by facilitating embarkation and disembarkation from a coast which has hitherto been found most inconvenient and even dangerous, it will open a more direct communication between London and Paris, the two great marts of the civilized world, and the chief points of attraction to the commercial and inquisitive of all nations. In the present state of our shore and the construction of our piers, Brighton, as a way to the continent, has not been able to compete with Dover and other places which owe all their importance in this respect to their comparative proximity to the opposite coast.

The establishment of Steam-vessels on the passage from Brighton to Dieppe, will effectually remedy this evil. The voyage may then be made at all seasons of the year. These vessels will render the winter transit less dangerous, and the summer less tedious; while by ensuring certainty as to the time of sailing, and the duration of the passage, the principal cause of the unpopularity of Brighton as a point of embarkation, will be removed, and there will be a cheap, safe, and direct communication with Paris, by the best and most agreeable road, presenting the most powerful incentive to travellers and merchants to give it a decided preference.

But a Chain Pier is an indispensable auxiliary to Steam-vessels, which can neither land nor receive their passengers with ease and safety without such a convenience. With some it may be a matter of doubt whether vessels, propelled by steam, can be adapted to the passage between Brighton and Dieppe; but with scientific and nautical men this does not admit of question. To them it is no longer a wild speculation; the experiment has been tried, and with complete success;—tried in circumstances strikingly analogous to our own, and in some respects far more forbidding and repulsive; in the Irish channel, across which, notwithstanding the swell rolling in from the Atlantic amidst tempests and hideous perils, these vessels have been seen during the whole of the present winter ploughing their way without sustaining any serious injury, or exciting any well-grounded apprehensions for the safety of their freightage and passengers.

Various collateral advantages arising out of the erection of a Pier, combined with this most important one, may be stated as strengthening the argument in favour of such a measure.

Brighton by this means will not only become a most desirable point of embarkation; but by being in a direct communication with the mouth of the Seine, luggage of all descriptions can be forwarded by the cheapest possible conveyance from the metropolis of the one country to that of the other; and it is presumed that as by these improvements, the time occupied in a voyage from this place to France will be greatly diminished, and reduced to something like certainty, the mails at length, with the consent of Government, will be transferred to this route, as the most eligible and desirable. For though the passage from Dover to Calais, is much shorter than from Brighton to Dieppe, yet the distance of the one from Paris is much greater than that of the other, and the extra time that would be consumed in the voyage, will be far more than compensated by the rapidity and comparative shortness of the journey.

The safety of trading vessels and the facility of landing goods on our own beach, which will be secured by other plans connected with a Suspension Pier, (which plan Capt. Brown is prepared to detail and to lay before the meeting) will greatly reduce the price of all articles of traffic. We may confidently state, that the reason why the single commodity of coals, for instance, is sold by the vendor at Newhaven and Shoreham, to the merchants, full fifteen shillings a chaldron, is that the same vendor will dispose of them on our shore, at the risk to which the vessel and property embarked in his concern are exposed, by the extreme danger of our coast. This will be obviated by the apparatus devised by the Engineer and combined with this, so that it is not visionary to calculate on a considerable reduction upon all articles of trade, if the disadvantages of our beach can be overcome.

But in addition to these general benefits, there are others, which, though of minor interest, and merely of local character, are in themselves sufficient to justify the proposed undertaking. None surely will deny, that a Suspension Pier will add greatly to the beauty of our town, while it will afford a highly salubrious and agreeable promenade to our whiffers, and afford facilities to parties of pleasure for sailing in any

direction they may choose, and of returning at any given period. We all know that the pier at Ramsgate is its *very thing*. This is perhaps the only advantage which Brighton wants. Let something of this nature be erected, and we shall concentrate in ourselves all the separate attractions of the different watering places on our coast. Commanding the finest prospects of the ocean, air whose breath is balm, riding the most extensive and delightful, accommodations for every description of invalids, luxuries for the rich, comforts for the poor, gaiety and gladness for all;—Brighton requires but a *succedaneum* for a harbor, and a pleasant communication, with the element at its base, to be indeed the perpetual Queen of Watering places, whose reign cannot be impaired by time, nor changed by the caprice of fashion.

#### CAPTAIN BROWN'S REPORT.

As the advantages that the town of Brighton would derive from the erection of a substantial and commodious Pier, and the establishment of Steam Packets, have been so clearly demonstrated in the reports which have been read at the former meetings, it would be superfluous in me to recapitulate them. It seldom occurs that any measure of general improvement can be carried into effect, without operating more or less to the prejudice of a few. But whatever benefit may be comprehended in these plans in a public view, I should propose them if not with reluctance, at least with my feelings in their favour considerably depressed, if I could entertain the opinion that they were incompatible with the interest of any individual or class of society.

There have, indeed, been apprehensions expressed by Gentlemen engaged in the shipping, and the coal trade, that the erection of the Pier would prove, in some instances, an obstruction to vessels getting round the Pier head, and a reasonable solicitude has been shown that this impediment should be obviated. My attention has been given to this subject in all its bearings, and I feel perfectly assured that the measures I have to propose to prevent any increase of risk or difficulty, will meet with a candid and proper consideration.

It is intended to extend the Pier 1,000 feet from the bottom of the Cliff opposite the East Parade of the Old Steyne. The outer Pier-head will therefore be about S. E. by South a quarter of a mile from the mooring anchors at the bottom of West-street, where nearly all the colliers land their cargoes. There are but six points of the compass out of thirty-two, that is to say, from S. E. by E. to S. W. by W. that they could not weather the Pier with a moderate breeze even from the town moorings; but they could weather it with any wind, when warped out to the anchors, which are to be laid down on a line with the Pier.

An engine is to be erected of sufficient power to work three shuttles, or windlasses, together or separately, as the circumstance may require, therefore three vessels can be hove off to the outer buoys, to which they make fast, and then cast off the transporting cables. It is to be observed, that there can be no difficulty in making fast, by what is termed a slip-rope, to those buoys, because the chain cables travel through the rings, and the vessel's stern is hove close up to it, of course the ships that are laying to the inner buoy must have a small line on shore, ready to haul them on board as soon as it is abreast of their ship.

But there are such a variety of reasons and contrivances among seafaring men, that it is not necessary for me to enter into a detail of the methods of getting on board or casting off these transporting chains. When the principle is understood, sailors will follow their own plans and suggestions in preference to any specific direction. The time required for heaving out the first three vessels would not exceed fifteen or twenty minutes; indeed there is plenty of power to heave off all the six, two on each chain, made fast at the proper distances, and allowing the outermost vessel to cast clear of the innermost.

But in truth these advantages have not, in a general way, that importance which they may seem to carry with them,—they are chiefly to be valued from their putting us in actual possession of the means of removing the alleged difficulties, if they should by any chance present themselves. In point of fact, the ships, in nine cases out of ten, make sail from the beach with a free wind, rendered more favourable by the ebb tide carrying them to the westward, when they could by no possibility run foul of the Pier without bearing up, and steering directly for it; and when it blows hard from the South, I believe it will be admitted that a prudent man would not choose to run his ship on shore.

But let us take a view of the comparative merits of this plan, which is now offered, and the means which have hitherto been pursued of getting ships off the beach, when this case of necessity does occur. Let us suppose, that there are six vessels on the beach caught with a strong gale on shore. I shall not say at south, or S. E. because, in that case, they would be wrecked at any rate, for though I could certainly heave them off, they would as certainly drive on shore again. But with the wind at S. W. which would enable them to lie up S. E. bringing the Pier on the lee bow, they could draw off the land with an ebb tide setting them to windward. Without prejudicing the case by supposing any accident to occur, such as the hawser breaking, I shall conclude that three out of six are got off to the outer buoy town moorings, at the top of high water, or perhaps a little after. It will be admitted



by all seafaring men, who have ever acted under such circumstances, and by those whose experience and observation have enabled them to judge, that this could not be effected in less than three quarters of an hour, and what is to become of the three ships lying on the beach all this time, with a falling tide? the ships that have got off, are riding by their hawsers, and nothing can be done until they have slipped and cast to sea, the hawsers have then to be drawn on shore and got on board, but all the activity that could be exerted, would prove insufficient to move them.

The numerous instances of shipwreck, occasioned, chiefly from the insufficiency of the means of heaving the ships off under the circumstances alluded to, will shew, that I have not made out an hypothetical case.

A most important distinction between the original system and the one now proposed, is, that in the one case, all our resources are ready to be employed, either as expedients of mere convenience, or of great urgency. The iron cables are neither subject to waste, or decay at least their deterioration need form no item in the estimate, and therefore these are never to be removed. The engines and apparatus will be always ready when there are vessels on the beach, before high water, the cables will be equal to nine on ten inch hemp, and unless it blows a decided gale, the power is sufficient to heave out three ships at once, to the outer buoys, in the short space of twenty minutes, and the cables, which revolve through the outer blocks as before mentioned, are ready to work the moment the vessels have got hold of the buoys. On the other hand, we are never possessed of the convenience, and in the case of exigency, there is every thing to be prepared. It would be an endless expense to keep hempen cables rove in the blocks and laying exposed on the sand and beach, and consequently, they are never got out till applied for, and such is the reluctance to incur this expense, which I believe is about £4 for each ship, that it is frequently delayed till the last extremity, and a total loss has ensued.—I put it to any Gentleman in the General Meeting, who has witnessed these disasters, to what cause they are to be attributed, and with no less confidence, to the Gentlemen themselves for whom these means of protection are chiefly intended, whether, in most instances, they might not have been the salvation of ships. And I think they will also agree that I do not appreciate the advantages of the proposed plans too highly, when I say, that one positive and admitted instance of the fact, should greatly do away the problematical risk of a ship not being able to weather the Pier.

The adoption of those plans will naturally lead to the consideration of their effects on the coasting trade of the town generally. It is admitted that the price of every article of merchandise is materially effected by the risk of the voyage, and we need not go farther than the adjacent ports of Newhaven and Shoreham, to prove the fact. The staple article of coal, for instance, is on the average throughout the year, as delivered to the purchasers, about 15s. per chaldron, or upwards, of 30 per cent. cheaper on the wharf of Shoreham than on the beach at Brighton. Timber, and every other commodity subject to the additional risk, will of course be proportionably effected.

It must necessarily follow, that whatever tends to diminish the danger of landing at Brighton, must eventually lower the freight, and place the merchants more upon an equality with their rival neighbours.

If these plans are considered effectual for removing the difficulty to ships clearing the Pier, it will not be viewed with a jealous feeling, but rather be a subject of gratification, if there are advantages inseparable from them, which will tend to improve the interest of the ship owners and others connected with the town of Brighton.

It may be necessary for me to state, that the origin of the design of the Breakwater was connected with the proposition of the Pier, and the prospectus was formed upon the estimate of both works; therefore I may say that if these measures, which are submitted as an improvement on the original design, are approved of, they will, in like manner, be incorporated with the Pier, and the necessary steps taken to carry them into effect.

S. BROWN, R. N.

Charles street, St. James's-square.

February 21, 1822.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

##### RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—

I. That the Reports now submitted by the Committee originally nominated to confer with Capt. Brown on the subject of the Chain Pier, were highly satisfactory; and that it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the erection of a Chain Pier, extending in a line from the East Parade of the Steyne, will greatly increase the attractions of Brighton as a place of fashionable resort, and multiply its local advantages as a point of transit to the coast of France.

II. That in carrying this desirable measure into effect Capt. Brown deserves the thanks, and is entitled to the cordial support of every friend to the prosperity of Brighton.

III. That the town of Brighton, here assembled pledges itself to afford Capt. Brown every facility in its power, for the accomplishment of this important object.

IV. That Capt. Brown be requested to convene the friends and supporters of this object, to devise what may appear to him and them the most eligible means of effecting it.

V. That previous to the commencement of the erection of the intended Chain Pier, Capt. Brown and the projectors of the undertaking do make a Gap or Roadway near the bottom of Manchester-street for public use, and remove the Capsterns to a suitable place for the use of vessels landing their cargoes at the East part of the Town, in order to obviate as much as possible, the obstructions to commerce, which the said intended Chain Pier is likely to produce.

VI. That the Moorings, Steam Engine, Chains, and Machines, proposed to be placed by Capt. Brown and the projectors of the intended Chain Pier, for the purpose of getting off clear of the said Pier all vessels landing their cargoes on this beach, be carried into effect; so that the protection shall be afforded as soon as the danger is incurred.

VII. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the High Constable for his ready compliance with the requisition to convene the town for the purpose of considering this project.

VIII. That the thanks of this Meeting are most cordially given to T. R. Kemp, Esq. for his impartial conduct in the Chair, and for his liberal support in the present undertaking.

Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. Hall, West and Browne; Messrs. Wigney, Stamford, and Co. Brighton; Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co; Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co., London; and Messrs. Ramsays, Bonars, and Co. Bankers, Edinburgh.

#### UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY, THE ROYAL BRIGHTON PIER OF SUSPENSION.

The great benefits which Brighton, and the Public at large, would derive from the erection of a substantial and commodious Pier, are so clearly stated in the following Reports, and the Resolutions which were founded thereon, at the General Meeting of the Town, which was convened by the High Constable on the 26th of February last, that it is only necessary to beg a reference to them, and an attentive perusal.—It is also confidently hoped, that it will appear from the Prospectus that the interest of the individuals who may become subscribers, and who are desirous of promoting the plan, are placed in a no less satisfactory view.

Hence it becomes a subject of deeper solicitude, that there should be no fallacy in the principle, or imperfection in the construction, which would endanger its future security and frustrate the important object.

With regard to its strength, when there are so many conspicuous examples of the power of piles to resist the sea in the most exposed situations, any theoretical illustration would be superfluous. But before notice is taken of the works which have preceded and given rise to the proposed plan, a few instances may be stated, such as at the Sheers, the Gun Fleet, and other bascons on the North Coast; and coming nearer to the point itself, the Iron beacon on the Black Rock, near Leith, which is about two miles S. E. from the Trinity Pier, has stood alone for years; North Yarmouth jetty, and the Pier at Ostend, on the opposite coast, remain firm, opposed to the sea from the S. E. and N. W. and require no repair but what arises from the decay of the timber; and at Cronstadt, in the Gulph of Poland, there are batteries erected on piles like so many islands, which have remained there from the time of Peter the Great.

It may now be noticed, without entering further into so wide a field, that the Trinity Pier, which (although on the same principle) is in all respects a more slender and inferior structure to the proposed pier at Brighton, was erected during the stormy season of the equinox; and even in its unfinished state, while it was of course less capable of resisting the shock of the sea, it suffered no injury. Since its completion, the following reports will shew that its strength and security are beyond all question, and that its utility has surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

Copy of a report from the Directors of the Trinity Pier Company, dated Leith, Sept. 29, 1821:

"These are to certify, that the Trinity Pier was loaded with 115 pigs of iron ballast, or upwards of 20 tons, the same that were sent out by Mr. Crichton for proving the said Pier, and that the above ballast was loaded between the Piers regularly placed. And we also certify that there was no interruption to the passengers to and from the Steam Boats that were laying alongside at the time it was so loaded. And we further certify, that under all the circumstances of the case, that the said Pier has undergone a more severe trial or proof than was specified in the agreement with Captain Brown; and that the said Pier is in all respects perfect, and in good order.

"Given under our hands at Leith, this 29th day of Sept. 1821.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER SCOTT, 1 Directors of the  
"ALEXANDER STEVENSON, 4 Trinity Pier.

Copy of the second Report from the Directors of the Trinity Pier Company, dated Leith, the 16th November, 1821.

"Leith, Nov. 16, 1821.

"CAPTAIN SAMUEL BROWN, R. N.

"SIR—In compliance with your wish to hear how the new Pier of Suspension, at Trinity, has stood the late violent easterly gales, to which it is very much exposed, we feel very great pleasure in informing you that it has not received the most trifling damage; and that since the pier-head has been lengthened to 70 feet, the Steam Boats are able to lay on the lee side of it with perfect security in the strongest gales we have had, the violence of the sea being exhausted in passing through the different ranges of the piles.

"So little is the vibration of the chains and platform, that we have never known the least alarm to be expressed by passengers going along it; and great numbers frequent it even in this inclement season, merely for the purpose of taking a walk along it.

"We are, Sir, Your obedient Servants,

(Signed) "ALEXANDER SCOTT, } Directors of Trinity  
"ALEXANDER STEVENSON, } Pier Company  
"GEORGE CRICHTON, Treasurer."

This expense of erecting the Pier, or Steam-engine, and other apparatus for heaving ships out beyond the Pier, will be £27,000, which it is intended to raise by subscription, in shares of £100 each. As the plans and specifications are in the hands of Thomas Attree, Esq. Solicitor, Brighton, it will not be necessary here to enter into a detail. It may, however, be desirable to state, that the Pier will be 12 feet wide, and extended on four spans of 230 feet, to the distance of 1,000 feet from the high water mark, and the outer or main Pier-head will form an area of about 4,200, and be elevated 10 feet above the highest spring tides.

The affairs of the Concern will be conducted by a Committee, consisting of a Treasurer and ten Proprietors, who are to be chosen by a majority of votes at a General Meeting; and five of the above Proprietors are also to be chosen by a majority of votes to act as Managers, who are to have the power of appointing a Pier-master, and other persons, whose services or avocations may be required for the general benefit of the Proprietors.

All other conditions relative to the financial branches and reciprocal interest of the Proprietors, will be fully stated on a separate deed, to be drawn up in a proper legal form by a Solicitor.

The situation in all respects most suitable both for the convenience of the public and the interest of the Brighton Pier Company, is opposite the East Parade of the Old Steyne, and as T. R. Kemp, Esq. and C. S. Dickens, Esq. have, in the most liberal and handsome manner, which must lay, not only the proprietors of the Pier, but the whole community, under lasting obligations, granted a sufficient space of ground for forming the Pier, and relinquished all their manorial rights, it will not be necessary to apply for an Act of Parliament for authority to levy and collect a toll, or postage in the Pier, because the beach is free for landing and embarking in boats as heretofore, and it becomes perfectly voluntary or optional to enter upon and pay for the accommodation of the Pier.

It is intended that the platform shall be horizontal with the East Parade, and extend in the same direction out to sea—as there can be no doubt that the Pier would become a place of fashionable resort, great emoluments would be derived from this source alone,—independent of this, would be the specific revenue secured by a lease to be paid by the Proprietors of the Steam Packets, and as it is one of the objects of the Pier to permit the shipment of carriages and horses, under certain regulations consistent with the convenience of visitors, a considerable sum will be raised by this means.

It is not intended that Merchants' ships should load or discharge their cargoes at the Pier, and no fish is to be landed unless under particular circumstances, to be judged by the Pier-Master;—but as great advantages must be derived to the Town, and Proprietors of the Pier, from the traffic in fruit, eggs, &c. &c. with France, small craft and boats are to be permitted to come alongside, by paying certain dues for the vessels, and a certain rate upon their goods, the amount of which will be fixed by the Committee of Management; pleasure-yachts are to pay certain dues for laying alongside the Pier, and a further rate for the company landing from or embarking on board them, and the shore boats belonging to the Town of Brighton and others, which are in the constant practice of using the beach, whether owned in the town or not, are to be permitted to embark or land passengers or pleasure parties, who are to pay the usual rate for landing on the Pier; but the boats before mentioned, are to be exempted from paying any dues for coming alongside, and the crew are to be allowed to land without any charge being made; but such boats are not to continue at the Pier longer than is necessary to land or take on board passengers or pleasure parties, and are to be subject to the orders of the Pier-Master, in regard to the length of time to be allowed for this purpose, and this permission alluded to, is not to be considered as an abandonment of the right of the Pier Company, to charge boats of the above description the usual Pier dues; but as a favour and preference given to the fishermen and boatmen belonging to the town of Brighton and its dependencies.

There is no circumstance connected with the establishment of a Pier at Brighton, which will be viewed with more satisfaction, either by the Proprietors or the Public, than the ready means it will afford of dispatching boats to the assistance of vessels in distress,—however well disposed the fishermen or pilots may be to venture to sea in a heavy gale to their relief, their utmost skill and hardihood are unavailable to launch their boats through the surf at low water; and even at the height of the tide it is frequently impracticable; it is therefore intended to erect Davits on the side of the Pier to support a boat, which will always be ready to lower down. There are no description of vessels better calculated for this service than what are termed the Brighton hog-boats,—when they are fairly clear of the beach and breakers, (which the boat would be the moment it was launched), they work off the coast in the most surprising manner.

As it will at all events be necessary to have a boat's crew of at least four active able bodied men, belonging to the Pier, those men, in order to be available for the duty alluded to, must be Pilots for Shoreham or Newhaven, and when the large boat is to be sent to sea, there can be no difficulty in engaging three or four men to complete the complement. That in the course of time many ships and vessels may receive assistance, and be saved from shipwreck by this means, is the most reasonable of all hypotheses—and as the vessel and other smaller boats would be part of the property of the Company, and maintained by it, they would be entitled to salvage or to a remuneration in proportion to the extent of services rendered, as usual in such cases.

But the sources from whence the revenue of the Pier is to be derived, which will yield a large interest to the Proprietors agreeable to the sum which they may respectively invest, will be so satisfactorily shewn in the following statement, that it is not necessary to reckon on any profits arising from such contingencies, however plausible and flattering the prospect may be.

REVENUE:

Pier dues from 4 Steam and other Packets, each £100 yearly.	400 0 0
"25,000 passengers to and from France, per Steam-vessels, in the course of the year, at 2s.....	2500 0 0
"Luggage, packages, &c. &c.....	500 0 0
"French vessels to pay 1s. per ton, and the crew to be exempted from dues, viz.—200 vessels averaging 20 tons each, 1s.....	200 0 0
"Goods, packages, &c. from French vessels.....	300 0 0
"100 carriages to and from France, 20s.....	100 0 0
"200 horses ditto ditto, 10s.....	100 0 0
"Pleasure Yachts, crews exempted, unposed.....	50 0 0
"Company embarking and landing, 2s.....	100 0 0
"Parties of pleasure in the Brighton shore boats.....	50 0 0
"Ship boats landing and embarking passengers, 5s. for the use of the Pier, which will exempt the crew, and 2s. per passenger.....	50 0 0
"Produce of the Pier as a promenade, at per annum....	3000 0 0

£7350 0 0

CHARGES:

Pier-Master, yearly.....	200 0 0
Boat's Crew, 4 men, yearly.....	150 0 0
Two Toll-keepers.....	100 0 0
Wear and tear of ropes, &c.....	40 0 0
Painting Pier twice a year.....	40 0 0
Wear and tear of gangway of Pier.....	30 0 0
Lighting of Pier.....	20 0 0
Night Watchman.....	30 0 0
Secretary Office, &c.....	300 0 0

£920 0 0

£7230 0 0

Net produce yearly, or upwards of 20 per cent. on amount of capital..... £6420 0 0

The merits of the plan are here brought to a very narrow compass, and it is confidently believed that there will appear no disposition to overrate the advantages, or to excite any undue bias in the public mind, that might ultimately lead to disappointment.

Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. HALL, WEST, and BROWN; Messrs. WIGNEY, STANFORD and Co., Brighton; Messrs. WILKIN, PENNY and Co.; Messrs. JONES, LLOYD and Co., London; and Messrs. RAMBAYS, BONARS, and Co., Bankers, Edinburgh.

SAMUEL BROWN, R. N.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 681 —

## Election of Wardens.

BIENNIAL ELECTION OF WARDENS OF THE PRINCIPAL CATHOLIC CHURCH.

VESTRY ROOM, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1823.

The singular, and we believe quite anomalous Constitution of the Catholic Church in Calcutta, with respect to its temporal concerns, renders it an object of peculiar interest: we have therefore willingly devoted a portion of our columns to the proceedings at the Election on Sunday last, in the hope that their being laid before the Public, may lead to a fair consideration of the differences that seem to divide the Catholic Community, and the establishment of the rights and privileges of the respective parties on a sure foundation, so as to preclude the occurrence of such misunderstandings in future, and by the removal of the matter of dissension promote that harmony of feeling that is so desirable. We have received various Letters on the subject, which, as well as the other information we possess by other means convince us, that several things occurred that could not be approved of, and some deserving of the censure bestowed upon them; but as the matter is still undecided, and there is more need of healing the differences that exist than of irritating them still farther, our Correspondents, we believe, will join with us in thinking, that as the matter is now laid so fully before the Public, the insertion of Letters containing censures, that would be more usefully addressed to an individual than the public, to whom he, being unnamed he may unknown, must be worse than unprofitable.

Of the right of illiterate persons to vote, we can ourselves form no opinion; and it must be decided by the express rules or notorious practice on former occasions. But the disqualification calls to mind the speculations of a Reformer of the name of GOUZLAY, the same who lately applied to Parliament for redress on account of his treatment by the Canadian Government.

Altho' an advocate of Universal Suffrage, he suggested as a strong encouragement to education, that only such persons as could write a legible hand should be allowed to vote for Members of Parliament. If the Catholic Community have expressly adopted this rule for the above or any other good reason, no candidate for the Wardenship is justified in wishing its violation. But if the rule has never been sanctioned and fixed, it would be unjust to censure an individual for resorting to lawful means of securing his appointment to a situation which is a laudable object of ambition.

They entirely mistake the structure of society who suppose that an extension of the right of suffrage to all, would necessarily raise persons into power without either property or respectability. For the influence of wealth and character which suffices to ensure the support of the higher and middling classes, must necessarily be so much more potent among the lower. To imagine, then, that a multitude of Beggars would concur in electing any one of themselves, having no qualities entitling him to pre-eminence, more than any of his fellows—is to look for a miracle in the moral world as great as if we were, in the physical, to expect the water of the Ocean to rise and form itself into durable Pyramids. Such men as Mr. Barretto will never fail to be chosen to manage the affairs of a community so situated; and it is surely more honourable to enjoy such a place of trust by free and open canvas of their merits and claims than if by hereditary right. Instead therefore of feeling hurt at their conduct being closely investigated and discussed, they ought to resume their situations with additional pride, after having passed through such an honourable ordeal. We would by no means discourage the free and candid expressions of men's sentiments on such an occasion; but temper and moderation ought never to be lost sight of, as they appear to have been by one individual, who does not seem to know that while violence and abuse render a man more obnoxious to his adversaries, they cannot make him more respected by his friends, nor more successful in supporting any objects he may have in view, which would be equally well at-

tained by calm firmness, while a contrary line of conduct detracts from the merit of even public-spirited exertions.

The VICAR, who acted as Chairman of the Meeting, opened it by a long address in the Portuguese language; in which he intimated that in consequence of the question respecting the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Malapore having been agitated in the Newspapers, he felt incumbent on him to offer his sentiments on the subject. He strenuously contended that this Church was subject to the diocese of Malapore; on which a voice from the crowd exclaimed "Nego" (I deny.) The Vicar proceeded to read several papers in support of his argument; but these we understand were all of a prior date to the decree passed in the Supreme Court, as mentioned in the JOURNAL of Saturday, by which the authority attempted to be exercised by the Bishop of Malapore was set aside. In conclusion he called upon the people to exercise their judgment honestly, in the election of persons in whom they could confide the interests, and in whose hands they could safely repose the affairs of the Church.

Mr. THOMAS D'MONTE SINAES (addressing himself to the Vicar)—"Are we, from your explanation, to infer that the Jurisdiction which the Bishop of Malapore can exercise extends merely to spiritual matters and that so long only as an Augustinian Friar holds the office of a Vicar by the election of the Parishioners? Under this view of the case only, I presume, the authority of that Prelate can be recognised."

Mr. PETER PERRIRA LOPES (the individual who had expressed his dissent from the crowd) then came forward and protested against the CHURCH being considered as included in the diocese of Malapore, on which the VICAR observed that he (the Vicar) was subject to that authority; and that if the right of his Superior was denied, it must be obvious that the Sacraments which he had administered, and the Marriages he had solemnised, must be null and of non-effect.

Mr. ANDREW HARRLEY remarked, that as Spiritual Jurisdiction was a somewhat ambiguous expression, it would be satisfactory to obtain the opinion of the Vicar as to what he understood to be its extent.

Mr. GEORGE ROWLAND seconded this proposal, and joined in requesting the Vicar to explain what he understood to be the true import of the term Spiritual Jurisdiction, as it was of great moment to the community, that there should be no misconception on the subject.

The VICAR declared that his opinion was that the Bishop of Malapore had a Jurisdiction only in Spiritual matters, and no controul whatever over the temporal concerns of the Church.

With this explanation those present declared they were satisfied.

Mr. HARRLEY then proceeded to read an Extract from the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of Saturday, wherein it was hinted, that "a disposition existed in a certain quarter to bring the affairs of the Church again under the controul of the Bishop of Malapore;"—adding that that this was a very alarming report, and that if incorrect such an intention should be publicly disavowed.

The VICAR rose and solemnly denied, that on his part, or on the part of any other, as far as he knew, there existed any such intention. He then requested the Meeting to proceed to the Election.

Mr. JOSEPH BARRETTO shortly after read a Paper in the Portuguese language, explanatory of the proceedings of the Wardens during their last Biennial Administration; and concluded by reading an abstract of the Accounts, showing the Receipts to have been about Sixca Rupees 62,000 and the Disbursements Sixca Rupees 60,000; and he contended that this excess in the expenditure could not possibly be avoided.

Mr. HARRLEY then said, that before proceeding to the Election, he wished to call the attention of the Parishioners to two points. First, he wished to ascertain if the Wardens have a right to refuse giving an answer to any Application made to them by the Parishioners? He adverted to a Letter which had lately been

addressed to them by a large body of the Parishioners, representing the propriety of retaining the Reverend Mr. Murphy on the Clerical Establishment; when the reply received from the Wardens was that for various reasons they could not comply with the wishes of the Parishioners. Another Letter was then sent, signed by two of the applicants, requesting to be informed, previous to the approaching Election, of some of the various reasons which induced the Wardens to refuse compliance with their application; as much time would be lost to no purpose in circulating the reply received to those who signed the Address, before they could take any other measures. To the second Application the Wardens returned no reply whatever. He therefore proposed that it should be put to the vote by the Chairman whether or not the Wardens were bound in duty to assign their reasons for resisting the wishes of the Parishioners. The second point to which he wished to call their attention was whether the Wardens had a right to vote away the funds of the Church without the consent of the Parishioners? He alluded to the sum of two thousand rupees which they had subscribed to the Irish Charity; adding that although the grant was laudable and would, he believed, have received the approbation of the Parishioners, yet it was improper thus to dispose of their funds without consulting them.

Mr. BARRETTO explained; that as the Wardens were the Representatives of the People, in them was vested the power of acting according to their own discretion; and he thought they were perfectly able to judge what was proper to be done on such occasions.

Mr. ROWLAND admitted that they as the Representatives of the People had a certain discretionary power, but always within certain limits. He stated that their right to disbursement did not extend beyond the ordinary repairs of the Church and other incidental current expenses; and was of opinion that in this instance they had certainly exceeded the latitude that belonged to them, as they ought in an extraordinary case of this nature, undoubtedly to have taken the opinion of the People.

Mr. BARRETTO stated as a justification of their conduct, that in the case of the Irish Subscription there was no time to call a Meeting for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Parishioners.

Some individual observed, that this might be allowed to pass as an excuse, but it was by no means valid or satisfactory; as the Meeting might have been called in less than a week, whereas the Irish Subscription continued open for several months afterwards.

Mr. ROWLAND now insisted that the People should be called upon to declare if the Wardens were justified in refusing to assign a specific reason for not attending to the letter respecting the English Catholic Preacher, and in not answering the second letter at all.

Mr. HABERLEY.—“It was treating us with contempt—I repeat my request that it be put to the vote.”

Mr. BARRETTO.—“We did not consider the Letter as from the People generally, because no Meeting of the Parishioners was held to take their sense of the matter; it was consequently considered a partial request.” He added that independent of the objection to this informality, the compliance with the wishes of the applicants would be introducing an innovation.

Mr. SINAE.—“Was it not an innovation to subscribe to the Irish Charity?”

Mr. ROWLAND.—“Where is the harm of adopting an innovation when it is evidently an improvement?”

Mr. FRANCIS VIGNON, (one of the Wardens).—“Our reason for not answering the second letter was, because only two Individuals signed it, and because it was considered disrespectful as an answer was requested before the New Election.”

Mr. ROWLAND.—Conceived that the most proper mode of proceeding would have been for the Wardens, upon receiving

the application, to call a Meeting of the Parishioners, to have regulated their reply to the applicants by what was determined at such Meeting.

Much conversation ensued, and it was finally resolved that matters of such general importance should in future be determined upon, by convoking a General Meeting.

The VICAR again rose and proposed that the Votes should be collected: and in half an hour the following result was shown:

	Votes.
Mr. Joseph Barretto, .....	62
Mr. Thomas de Souza, .....	47
Mr. Thomas de Monte Sinæ, .....	43
Mr. John da Cruz, .....	28
Mr. George Rowland, .....	28
Mr. Francis Vignon, .....	23
Mr. James Roston, .....	21
Mr. A. Haberlet, .....	20

Mr. VIGNON (who took upon himself to scrutinize the votes) intimated that votes not signed should not be received.

Mr. ROWLAND urged that as long as the cards expressed the names of the persons who voted, no objection could reasonably be made to their being admitted:—That some of the Parishioners could not write from infirmity, others could not write at all; but if they tendered their votes personally and knew the parties whom they elected, they could not be justly denied the right of voting: that as the Church belonged to the poor, and their subsistence depended in a great measure upon the revenues of the Church, they should be permitted to choose the Individuals who should represent their interests, and on whom they could depend for the just distribution of the charity made from the Church Funds.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that the poor class of people who cannot write should not vote.

Mr. ROWLAND:—“This is only your opinion; let it be put to the Parishioners now assembled, whether or not, the poor, merely because they cannot write, but possessing every other faculties, should vote on such an occasion?”

The Chairman having declined putting the question,

Mr. ROWLAND:—“We must be guided by the general sense of the Parishioners, and as this question is momentous, I again call upon you to propose it.”

On the Chairman's repeating his refusal to do so, the question was finally put by Mr. Rowland, at the same time disavowing any intention of offence to the Chairman; and it was carried by acclamation.

After some desultory conversation it was, we understand, settled, that the poor has the right of choosing Wardens, provided their names are inserted in the cards, and these are delivered personally.

The Chairman was then called upon to decide whether Mr. Rowland or Mr. DeCruz should become a Warden, both having the same number of votes. It was declared, that the oldest person should have the preference: Messrs. JOSEPH BARRETTO, THOMAS DESOUEA, THOMAS D'MONTE SINÆ, and JOHN DACRUZ, were consequently declared duly elected.

Mr. BARRETTO observed that any person residing in another Parish should not be allowed to vote or be elected a warden.

Mr. ROWLAND denied the existence of any legal division of the Parish of Calcutta, and declared that not long ago such was Mr. Barretto's opinion, in support of which he read a letter written by Mr. B. himself, blaming the inhabitants for submitting to such a division. Mr. Rowland loudly protested against the division being recognised without the assent of the People; declaring that as no proper authority had decided this, it was by no means well established.



Mr. BARRETTO contended, the people had sanctioned this division by contributing to both Churches\*

Mr. ROWLAND—"They were imposed upon."

Mr. JOHN DaCruz then tendered his resignation, after which Mr. Barretto declared that his age and infirmities would not admit of his supporting any longer the laborious duties of a Warden.

Mr. DE SOUZA also tendered his resignation, particularly as Mr. Vrigson was not re-elected and his late Colleagues were not to set, and he did not feel himself competent without their co-operation.

Mr. JAMES ROSTAN proposed that a week's time be allowed them for undertaking their Office; it would be for the Wardens to consider whether they meant positively to resign or not.

Mr. HABERLET proposed as the resignations had been tendered and the Parishioners could not insist on the Gentlemen's accepting, it would be better to consider those who had next the majority of votes as duly elected.

Mr. WM. D'M.SINAE conceived that it would have been proper for Mr. Barretto and Mr. DaCruz to have signified their intentions before the Votes were collected, as their having concealed their intention had made the Electors lose their votes; and that the best plan now would be to make a new Election upon Sunday next, if the present Wardens adhere to their determination.

Mr. HABERLET seconded the proposition. It was accordingly agreed that upon ascertaining the intention of the Wardens, the Parishioners should meet again at 11 o'clock on Sunday next, and elect a new set of Wardens.

\* We understand, that by this division, any individual residing in Bysaconnah and desirous of having his Remains laid in the Calcutta Catholic Church yard, where his relations have been interred, is requested to pay Fees to both Churches, and the Priests will not perform the Funeral Ceremonies until they ascertain that the claims of both Churches are satisfied.

### Friend of India.

To the Editor of the Chundries.

SIR,

I have perused the 7th Number of the FRIEND OF INDIA. In the latter part of it, the Editor has, according to his excellent learning and genius, described the character of the Natives; he has called his publication THE FRIEND OF INDIA, but conducts it in a manner inconsistent with that appellation. Nevertheless the slanders of a "back friend"\* cannot injure truth. In all places there are three sorts of men; good, bad, and indifferent. The Editor perhaps deducing his idea of the Native character from what he observes in the behaviour of those Natives who copy the manners and customs of the followers of his own faith, has published these imputations against the good and gentle Natives. We shall however rest contented with the adage "If the low people make use of impudent language, the wise ought to laugh away their words; as Roy (Seonder) said "True, I am the stealer of Bidda."† The Europeans considering the Shamers of this country as excellent, have given them the name of Gentoo; and Pondits and other Hindoos, who faithfully follow their own religion, are treated by them rather with respect than otherwise. We now request the Editor of an opposite character, to publish the names of persons, to whom the character he has given suits, otherwise we shall complain against the Enemy of Truth, to the Rulers; we shall not be found backward in establishing our religion, or rebuking the wicked before them.

ODHURMODOSY. (An Enemy of Inquiry.)

\* Perhaps "Pretended Friend" is meant by the English epithet which is used by the writer in the original.

† This proverb refers to an incident in a Play.

### Parsonal Reflections.

Laeti bonus Olor Ex re quilibit.—Empr. VESPASIAN.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

You have made but a sorry business of this new combination of duties. — I dare say you yourself would have no objection to such another; and if you would, I should not, I can tell you, in truth, to two or three, if some kind friends would get them for me. What a Flat you are, to suppose any man, selected for rich and rare qualifications, would lose such an opportunity of displaying his talents—What! to be paid for shewing off, and DECLINE the double pleasure? Childishly romantic indeed Mr. Journalist!—What! deny one's self the reward of deep-laid schemes, great public exertions and meritorious services?—not in these days, I assure you.—No Sir; Let the Flock take care of itself would I say, and why not? Did it not do so before the Sheep had ANY Shepherd—and was the want experienced during the late long and meritorious absence of their Pastor? Silly mortal!! art THOU the GREAT ORACLE? hereafter be silent I pray thee; FOR, reflections on whatsoever affects the interests of men—know, poor ignorant! are invidious, uncharitable, ever and ever to be avoided; as they are in one emphatic word, DISAGREEABLE—PERSONAL!!!

Your's, Sir,

IPSE DIXIT.

### Tenders for Contract.

Notice is hereby given that Tenders will be received at the JOHN BULL alias the TRANSMISSION OFFICE, for the conveyance to England forthwith, of certain offenders against the BULL and the State, under sentence of SUMMARY BANISHMENT; the exact number of Individuals is not exactly known at present, but it is hoped by the Bullites, that it will be composed of one Editor, one Printer, and a gang of some forty Compositors; it is also estimated, that there will be a sufficient quantity of types, iron presses and other printing materials, to ballast the Ship, and which must be tendered for, as dead weight. It is calculated that one ship will convey the whole, and if the terms of tender are deemed reasonable, it is probable that the Bullites may be induced to send also a body of Proprietors, with their Palankeen Bearers and Hooquardars.

The Ships that may be tendered will be subject to a survey by Professional Officers, not only for the purpose of ascertaining their capacity and fitness for the present occasion; but with a view of selecting one that may be regularly employed in the conveyance to England of Banished Individuals; and Commanders and Owners will understand, that as the Ship taken up will be thus insured a continued and lucrative employment, it is expected of them that they will change the name of the vessel according to the forms established by law, to one corresponding with the service on which she will be employed, which has been fixed on to be "THE SUMMARY BANISHMENT," and it will be further required, that the said name be imprinted on the stern of the said Ship in golden letters in *also relief*, on a black ground, and the stern must also be ornamented with a Golden Bull rampant, throwing up the (gold) dust with his hoofs, wagging his tail, and manifesting other symptoms of delirious exultation. The tenders will state the usual particulars of name, age, tonnage, &c. of the vessels tendering, and must further express the willingness of the parties to change her name as above stated. They must be sent in sealed and superscribed—"Tenders for the conveyance to England, of Editors, Proprietors, or others, under sentence of Summary Banishment, before six o'clock to-morrow evening."

LONG LIVE THE BULL THE KING,

AND THE COMPANY.

**Chaucer's Parson.**

"— Priests, he said, are patterns for the rest: . . .  
 "THE GOLD OF HEAVEN which bears, THE GOD impressed—  
 "But when the precious coin is soil'd—UNCLEAN—  
 "TH' ALMIGHTY'S image, is no longer seen."

CHAUCER'S PARSON.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, (edited by T. Lipscomb, 1793, 1 Vol. page 167), draws the picture well, of a Parish Priest, such as lived and flourished 400 years since. His QUALIFICATIONS may be thought unnecessary by some, and gone out of date by others—but such conclusions are erroneous—they are MORE necessary now than then; and here than there. Those who know our Teachers, know also some amongst them, who are glorious proofs that the character of a good Shepherd is not worn out, and that many others are following fast, towards realizing the like.

Transact in Exemplum.

Your's

INDEX.

Speaking of the Saviour, Chaucer says, aptly enough.

"They who contend for place, or high degree,  
 "Are not His sons; but those of Zebedeo."

**Marine Rumpus.**

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Letters by the MILFORD have been forwarded to me from Colombo. One of them contains a curious little Marine Anecdote, which I send to you because you may take pleasure in hanging it up as a match for the Military Sketch presented to you recently by one of your Correspondents.

In August last that fine 1000 ton Indiaman the PRINCE got entangled amongst the rocks off Eddystone Light, struck, and was totally lost. The report of this wreck caught the attention of Captain Foss, the Marine Surveyor General of Harbours, Roa Islands, &c. by whom, a few years before, particular instructions had been drawn up for making the Eddystone in such manner as to steer clear of all dangers; which he forwarded to Commodore MERRYFON of the Admiralty, with a suggestion that they should be published for the use of navigators.

Seeing the loss of the PRINCE, it occurred to him that his Rules were not well enough known to the public, and for this reason Captain F. sent a copy of them to be inserted in the CHAMPION, knowing that JOURNAL to have a *surprisingly extensive circulation*. Being a humane man he wished (without any consideration about the *p. fitted* notions of the Editor of that Newspaper) to make the upshot of his surveys and experience as universally beneficial as could be brought to bear, for the saving of lives and property.

Sir, for no other reason than this here mentioned, Captain F. was hauled away over to the Admiralty Office, where the Chief Lord reprimanded him in severe language for publishing any sort of notice whatsoever, under the signature of the Office which Ministry had bountifully given to him, in a such a Paper as the CHAMPION, (which he ought to know the Government wanted to capsize by crook or by hook) instead of putting it into the LONDON GAZETTE or the JOHN BULL; and he got a broadish hint that the sooner he parted company with the CHAMPION altogether, the better he would be like to keep his own vessel in trim.

One of my letters says, that there has been a meeting of Cabinet Ministers in Downing Street, to consider whether an order, prohibiting the reception of the CHAMPION at the General Post Office, could be issued without too much irritating the people, and without imposing any new tax to replace the

£6000 per Ann: which that Newspaper, singly, contributes to the Revenue of this country, exclusive of Stamps.

I am, Sir, your obedient and,

Serampore, Feb. 18, 1823.

UNADORNED.

P. S.—I have at this moment got your JOURNAL of to-day, and am struck by the coincidence of a paragraph in the first page, with the subject of this epistle.

P. S.—the 2nd. Can a Briton who has been transmitted by the English authorities from the East Indies, obtain leave from the Danish, the French, or the Dutch Governments, to reside at Serampore, Chandernagore, Chinsurah, Goa, Pondicherry, Malacca, Batavia, &c.?

**To Journeymen Stationers.**

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In order to put the following Advertisement on the most respectable footing possible, may I beg the favour of a small corner in your JOURNAL, instead of any of the Daily Advertisers

I remain, Sir, Your very obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1823.

RUB-RUB.

WANTED.

A person of respectability to take charge of an Extensive Stationary and Book-seller's Warehouse; he must be well acquainted with business in all its branches, and must possess a thorough knowledge of the different quality of Paper, Black and Red Inks, Sand, Tape, Wax, and Leather, a knowledge of the Christian Doctrine would prove an acquisition, but it's particularly requested that no person who has not been regularly brought up to the Stationary line shall apply. Salary Sa. Rs. 500 per mensem. Personal application to be made to Timothy Parchment, No. 2 Government Place, or to Mr. Baxter, Tank-square.

**Philanthropic Exertions.**

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Yesterday evening a Fire broke out at John-Bazur, opposite the Free School, which had begun at 5 o'clock, and after burning several Houses; it was then extinguished. I have heard much in Newspapers of Europeans exertion, but never was an eye witness. I am at a loss for words to speak of their liberality—they assisted spontaneously on this awful scene, but the Natives were viewing as it were a fun rather than a terror. While I was observing from a distance, and I saw many of them rush into the fire to extinguish it, but one of them, I believe he is a Sergeant, who by exerting to break down one of the huts, was unfortunately cut in his forehead through a tile which fell accidentally from the top of a house, and yet he continued irresistibly to assist on this awful occasion, although he was much injured through the loss of blood. I am unable to speak, Sir, a single word on their generosity, but I may conclude according to the people, as they lightly say, "May Providence preserve them!"

Your's, &amp;c.

February 18, 1823.

A SPECTATOR.

NOTE.—The above, evidently from the pen of a Native, is printed as received, without any alteration of the language, as a gratifying testimony of the high opinion entertained of the European character.—ED.

**COURSE OF EXCHANGE.**

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 11/2 s 2]	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, . .	7 s 2]
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees . .	92 "
	Madras ditto, 94 s 95 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 25 s 26 p.c.t. prem.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 65 per cent.	



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—685—

## A Peep into Futurity.

OR

EXTRACTS FOR THE JOURNAL, FROM AN ENGLISH  
NEWSPAPER OF THE 10TH OF AUGUST, 1823.

*Cape of Good Hope.*—Letters of a very recent date were received in the city yesterday evening from the Cape of Good Hope, but their contents are of no great importance. Governor Oliver's "long and stormy" administration had terminated; and he, and his lady, whose fondness for "barbaric pearl and gold" has been so much noticed, had left the Cape in a Whaler for England, "wept, praised, and honoured," by all whom he had ruled.

The appointment of Sir Thomas Castles, Bart. and of William Bridle, Esq. of Ilchester, Theodore Hook, Esq. of the Mauritius, and of Thomas Reynolds, Esq. of Rekiavik in Ireland, the former to be Governor of the Cape, and the latter to be Colonial Secretary, were known to the Colonists, and had, as was anticipated by the JOHN BULL, NEW TIMES, and us, given great and general satisfaction.

*State of Ireland.*—The intelligence brought us from Ireland by Thursday's mail is of that kind, with which we have been too long familiar, and holds out no prospect of the speedy close of the contest, which has inflicted so many evils upon that devoted country. Hudson Earl Longwood, and Thomas Viscount Corfu, who was raised, we need not remind our readers, to the Peerage, some years since, at the solicitation of the Grand Seigneur, have just been nominated Lords Wardens and Goalers-General of the Western Marches, and are encamped in the vicinity of Athlone with a large force. No attempt had, however, been made by their Lordships to cross the Shannon; and it was the general opinion in camp, that no offensive operations would be undertaken against the rebels for some time; not, perhaps, until the arrival of the Indian Warriors from Canada, and the junction of the long-looked for re-inforcement of Chasseurs and Dogs from Cuba rendered complete success a matter of certainty.

All Connaught and Munster are occupied by the Rebels with Arms and Ammunition; they are but indifferently provided. Large supplies of material are expected from France and America; and the Rebel Leaders encourage their deluded followers with hopes of powerful Military and Naval aid from these countries.

Mean time, the Local Authorities, armed by the Legislation with unlimited powers, are taking measures, that promise, in time, not only to put down the present insurrection, but to cut up its very roots. Every Catholic Priest has been ordered, under pain of emasculation and death, to quit the Kingdom; all Popish Colleges and Chapels are to be razed to the ground; no School or Seminary is in future to be taught by a Papist; several hundred special Constables, well mounted and admirably armed, are to Preach Protestantism to the Catholic Peasantry; legions of Hangmen are to be let loose to give efficacy to the labours of these Propagandists; and, finally, every Papist, born within the Kingdom of Ireland, has been solemnly declared disqualified to fill, bear, or hold, any post, office, or situation, in any part of the Empire, higher than those of Constable, Head Borough, Third Borough or Borsolder.

It is truly gratifying to us to be able to add, that the Northern and Eastern parts of Ireland, are generally tranquil. The Metropolis continues the seat of the most ardent and enthusiastic loyalty. At a public meeting recently held there and attended by every respectable inhabitant, it was resolved, without a dissentient voice, to erect, by subscription, in the vicinity of Dunleary Pier, a colossal Statue of a Great Personage, to serve as a sea-mark, and as a memorial of his "most wise and gracious visit" to the shores of Erin.

*Monument to Sir William Curtis, Bart.*—The Monument, voted by the House of Commons, in honor of the lamented Sir, William Curtis, Bart., the last of worthies of the Georgian

Age, the truly great and good man, whom Poets themselves have been proud to praise as

"Through length of days invariably the same," has lately been completed, and may be now seen by all persons, who visit Westminster Abbey, without the payment of any fee or gratuity.

Connoisseurs, by whom the Monument has been examined, extol it as the Chef d'Œuvre of British Sculpture, and exalt Chantrey, by whom it was executed, far above all ancient Grecian, or modern Italian fame. The design of this prodigy of Art is extremely simple. The venerable Baronet is represented in his senatorial robes, and reclining upon a couch; his face is pallid and emaciated, and the vigour of his frame appears exhausted by intense thought, severe disease, and extreme old age; yet his lofty spirit seems unbroken, and faith and hope evidently fill his mind. A prayer, most probably an *Eato Perpetua*! or an *O save my Country Heaven!* seemingly quivers on the lips of the expiring Patriot; and near him sits Britannia, mute with sorrow for the approaching loss of one, whom the "surpassing glory" of his career had long rendered her pride, her boast, and her darling.

*Embassy from the King of the Jagas.*—Yesterday, the Ambassadors from the King of the Jagas, with whose landing at Portsmouth from Southern Central Africa we recently acquainted the Public, arrived in Town, accompanied by their Interpreters, and an immense retinue. A great concourse of people witnessed the entry of these August personages, and welcomed them with loud and repeated shouts. By the exertions of the Bow-street Gendarmerie, order was maintained; and the procession was enabled to pass, without any material obstruction, to the Foreign Office, where it halted.

The Ambassadors are, as far as we can judge from a distant and very imperfect view of them, stout, portly men, with looks of uncommon ferocity. A meal of human flesh is reported to be prized by them as a most delicious banquet; and on festivals, such as the King's Birth-day, &c. which are always solemnized among the Jagas by innumerable executions, the laying on of new taxes and grand reviews, they are said to indulge in "potations pretty deep" of human blood, drawn from the veins of captives slaughtered for the purpose, and which is quaffed from cups made of the skulls of their fathers.

Of the object of this Embassy, nothing more is known than that it is to compliment a Great Personage on his Marriage, and the pregnancy of his illustrious Consort. Numerous presents have been brought to this country by the Ambassadors, of which many accounts are in circulation, but on none of which is any reliance to be placed. The following will, we believe, be found a pretty accurate statement of what is to be presented by some few of the most distinguished and well-known persons among us:—

### To a Great Personage.

Samples and specimens of the dainties and delicacies, most highly prized by the Jagas, in salt and pickle. Several aged female slaves of enormous bulk. Various wigs, of diverse colours, made of the feathers of the Makako, a bird whose plumage cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful human hair. Whiskers and mustachios, made of mouse-skin of a silver grey colour. Saddles and bridles in use among the Tatars of Southern Africa. Military patterns or vests, cloaks, and gaiters, worn by the Body Guards of the Monarch of the Jagas.

### To the Heirs of the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Several whips, made of the skin of the Mantiger, remarkable for cutting the flesh to the bone. Various instruments of torture. A machine for half-hanging. A slave, the founder of a new school of rhetoric in Africa, who carries all before him in palavers, and who, from the wonderful conformation of his lungs, can talk, in *secula secularum*, without being wearied.

### To the Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department.

The skin, stuffed after the Mexican manner, of Leo, chief of the San Miniato, and the founder of an extensive empire

between the lakes Maraci and Aquilonda; but, who being betrayed by some of his Ministers and Generals to the King of the Jagas, was, by his humane order, worried, and starved to death. This trophy to be suspended in the War and Colonial Office.

*To the Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

A vampire-bat with wings and aculeated tongue of uncommon size and power. Many leeches of the Ceylon species.

*To the ex-Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

An ourang-outang of inflexible gravity of countenance, fetters, thumb-screws, muzzles, gags, racks, &c. &c. &c.

*To the President of the Board of Control.*

African leeks, and cheese made of the milk of goats bred upon the snowy summits of the Mountains of Lupata.

*To the Post Laureate.*

Several butts of Palin wine. A Cameleon. A roll of all the sonorous and sesquipedalian proper names, that occur in the History of the Jagas, to be used by the Laureate in the composition of his next Epie. Several changeable roses of the genus Hibiscus.

*To Mr. Gifford, and the "Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopola, mendici, mimæ, balatrones," his associates.*

Masks to enable Solemn Dances to look wise. Daggers, poignards, stiletos, tomahawks and various other weapons, now commonly used in legitimate critical war. A hyena.

*Sale of Mr. Fuseli's Collection of Pictures.*—The sale by Auction of the Pictures, that belonged to the late amiable and excellent Fuseli closed yesterday.

To be able to announce, that those Works of Art, notwithstanding the departure from town for Brighton of almost all the leading Nobility and Gentry, brought, in general, good prices, is to us a source of very vivid satisfaction. Owing, no doubt, to his confined circumstances, Fuseli had not many of the works of the "great masters of the renowned ages;" what he had however of them sold remarkably well. This is as it should be: it does honor to the country; it proves that a love of the Fine Arts is widely diffused among us; and that the opulence of our Nobility and Gentry is applied to more worthy and nobler purposes than their detractors are willing to admit.

Bating the productions of the "Great Masters," the following Pictures were the most sought after, not on account of their subjects, but for the extreme excellence of design, colouring, and expression, remarked by Connoisseurs in them.

No. 53. The Duke of Renghastle. No. 1798. An Irish Peasant put to the torture on suspicion of having a pike in his possession. No. 1799. Orangemen firing houses and flogging Priests. No. 1822. Phlegyas in the infernal regions, of whom Virgil says,

*"Phlegyas miserimus omnes*

*Admonuit, et magnâ testatur vocem per umbras:*

*Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere Divos,*

*vendidit hic awo patriam, dominumque potentem*

*Imposuit: ficit leges prelii: atque refixit."*

No. 65. The Marquess of Eidon. No. 606. A Miser counting Coin. No. 74. A Spider catching Flies. No. 90. A View of the Court of Chancery. No. 91. The Bottomless Pit of the Apocalypse. No. 62. Lord Wellington. No. 99. Night attack before Seringapatam. No. 18. Execution of Marshal Ney. No. 15. Battle of Waterloo. No. 207. Battle of Chæronæa.

*Grand Military Council.*—At this exigent moment, when the Empire has to combat the most daring, powerful and inveterate foe, ever opposed to it in arms, the Public awaits the Meeting of the Grand Military Council to be assembled at Brighton, with feelings of feverish impatience, and anxious expectation somewhat similar in intenseness to those said to have pervaded England and France before the first sittings of the ever-memorable long Parliament of the one, and the equally celebrated National Constituent Assembly of the other.

The subject, which is to be brought before this newly formed deliberative body, and for the sole consideration of which it

is about to be assembled, is of the very first importance, nothing less than that of the clothing and equipment of the Army, a subject, that has often of late years occupied the thoughts of some of the greatest geniuses ever nurtured among us or any other nation. An eager desire to be present at the opening of this assembly, upon whose deliberations so much depends, appears to be very general: the roads leading to Brighton, though much broken up, and full of huge rats, occasioned by the recent passage of a convoy of one thousand and one ponderous Artillery waggons from Woolwich, laden with Helmets, Caps, Shaks, Pantaloon, Breeches, Trowsers, Overalls, Queues and Boots, collected from all parts of the habitable globe, are crowded with Dignitaries for the recently instituted Military Orders, Peers, Commoners, Bankers, Merchants, eminent Jews from Change Alley, Golgotha Lane, Duke's Place, and Jerusalem-Square; Army Clothiers, Speculative Tailors, Gentleman connected with the Press, Painters, Fashionable Pugilists, Police Officers, Monarchs attached to the Home Department, Taxgatherers, first-rate Pickpockets just returned from an excursion to Australasia, and whole hosts of the Non-descript classes of society.

Provisions of all sorts from Sterlet Soup, Venison, and Ortolans down to humble Bacon and red Herrings are said to have risen enormously in price on the different roads leading to Brighton; and, melancholy to relate, thousands of post-horses, chaise-drivers, waiters, waggons, chambermaids, and landlords, are said to have died of the excessive fatigue consequent to the conveying, serving, and supplying of the multitudes, that for some time have been crowding, "like columns of locusts," from all parts of the country to a single point. Among persons connected with the Court, and in the higher circles, it is confidently stated, that the Council will be opened by Commission; the Members composing which are to be the Dukes of Heartford and Cunningham, and Sirs Jacob Gloomfield and McNamara Tierney, Barons. The Lancers of the German Guard and the Peterloo Yeomanry Hussars will, it is generally supposed, form the Guard of Honour of the Council.

Directions were sent some weeks since to Brighton, to newly furnish all the grand apartments of that Eighth Wonder of the world, the residence; and every possible preparation has been made to entertain the Members of the Council with a succession of Fêtes Dinners, Suppers, &c.

Several men of distinction in the Literary world have been summoned to Brighton, at the public expense, to prepare daily Bulletins of the proceedings of Council, and ultimately to draw up a detailed account of its labours. Connected with this subject, we deeply regret to have to state, that reports are abroad, and obtain full credence, of one of the Gentlemen, who was summoned to Brighton, having met with a truly tragical end. Anxious to outstrip all his competitors for favour, and to testify his devotion by speedily meeting the wishes of a great personage; the Laureate, it seems, left Kendal, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Wordsworth, of the Excise, in one of Bramah's improved Balloons. The progress of the brace of Poets was for some time wonderfully rapid; but a tremendous tempest coming on, they were driven from their proper course; and by some sad accident or mismanagement the aerial vehicle descended in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. A crowd collected, and notwithstanding his Wellington Wig, Court Dress, and Spanish, Portuguese, and Bourbon French Orders, the unhappy Laureate was recognized by some of his old Brother Patriots, dragged from the car, stoned without ceremony; after which his remains were thrown into the Trent. Mr. Wordsworth, thanks to his simplicity of dress and manner, escaped with a thorough ducking; and was permitted to proceed on foot to Brighton. It is much to be feared that a voluminous ode, long on the anvil, the materials of which have been collected, with infinite trouble, from Greece, Rome, India, Mexico, Brazil and Ireland, by the Laureate, and to which he had determined to put the finishing band, while in his Balloon, has perished. This composition was to have been sung by the author, attired in the sky-blue robes of a Welsh Bard, and accompanied by several of his Cambrian



**Friends on the Harp.** The advanced age and infirmities of a personage, whom some few of his countrymen had kindly placed "at the head of the Literature of Europe," the well-known Poet, Novellist, Annalist, Dramatist, Traveller, Pamphleteer, Paragraph Writer, Reviewer, Book-maker, Lawyer, and Tory Branch of Abbotsford, did not prevent his obeying the call for his attendance. He has left Edinburgh in a Steam Coach for Brighton. After dissolution of the Military Council, he hastens back to Caledon, bids adieu to Courts, and dedicates his remaining days to the vindication of Queen Mary, the celebration in Epic Verse of the field of Peterloo, and to the composition of a Life of Prince Charles Stuart.

**Relegation of Poets and others.**—As great interest appears to be felt regarding some of the Poets, Gentlemen connected with the Press, and others whose relegation was a little time since directed by an Order in Council, we have taken every pains to learn the present circumstances of the expatriated individuals.

The Noble Peer, whose Napoleonic must, notwithstanding the dazzling splendour and sublimity of its poetry, be execrated by every reader of truly British feeling, resides near Mount Parnassus; he is treated with the utmost attention by the Gallie Generals Commanding in that quarter; and is reported to have in hand "The War of the Gods and Giants," and "The Destruction of the World."

Another Son of Genius, the Bard of Erin, whose refusal of the proffered Laureateship of his Native Country, and bitter satire on the visit of a Great Personage to Shetland, occasioned his immediate transmission, was on pilgrimage to the Tomb of Hafiz; and on his return from Persia was to put to press his "Roger Moore's Lament for Ireland."

In a Cottage near what once was Wyoming, dwells the Poet, by whose youthful Muse the Pleasures of Hope were sung; and whose "Fall of Wallace" paved the way for his banishment from Scotland. Mr. Rimisi Hunt was wandering over Italy without any fixed plan; his exile and ill health are said neither to have lessened his patriotism nor impaired his cheerfulness and good humour.

Mr. Cobbet resides in Washington; where he conducts what he calls his ANTI-YANKEE, a Journal, the principles of which strikingly exemplify the circumstances and tergiversations of that strange character; for which he diurnally rails against American manners and customs, reviles Franklin, Adams, and Washington, stigmatises nine-tenths of the Inhabitants of his adopted country, as cheats, cowards, and smugglers, and thunders against all republican forms of polity, he does not scruple to applaud every thing English, from Monarchy to Peers, Commons, Broughs, Grand Crosses, Barracks, Taxes, Lawyers, and the Shipping Interest,—nay, even the Statesmanship and Humanity of Lord Londonderry, and "Mirabile dictu" the very Generalship of the Duke of Wellington.

The recent act of Parliament, empowering Government to employ every British-born subject in any office it may deem expedient, has enabled the Ministry, which they appear to have done very judiciously, to avail themselves of the talents of Messrs. Brougham, Jeffery, Maculloch and the Reverend Sydney Smith.

Mr. Brougham has been appointed Governor of St. Helena, for life; he is to have special charge of the Tomb of Bonaparte, and is to do the honors of the Island to any Princes whom a love of retirement may induce to remove from Hindustan. Mr. Jeffery has been nominated Lord-Rector of the University of Hobart Town, (in Van Diemen's Land) and is to be constantly resident; he is reported to owe his appointment to the interest of his Friend Mr. Lockhart. Mr. Maculloch has received the Consul generalship of South Scotland, and the Reverend Sydney Smith has been appointed chaplain of Sydney in New South Wales.

Messrs. Jeffery and Smith have set on foot the ANTARCTIC REVIEW, copies of the early numbers of which are hourly expected in this country.

Moorshedabad, February 10, 1823.

MARTEL.

## Tergiversation.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Whether perversion of intellect, or of heart, is most common in some men, I cannot take upon myself to decide. Every body recollects, that the Requisition to the Sheriff was to convene a Meeting of the *Inhabitants of Calcutta*, for the purpose of voting a Farewell Address to our late Most Noble Governor General; and that the *Inhabitants of Calcutta*, between five and six hundred in number, did meet in the Town-Hall, composed of Europeans, Indo-Britons, Hindoos and Mahomedans:—that a *Reverend Divine*, on that occasion, made a great noise, to have the Address, he brought in his pocket submitted to the whole Meeting; but the principles of Cocker prevailed, and a Committee was nominated to prepare an Address:—that on the Committee were named, among others, Colonel Stevenson and Mr. Joseph Barretto, the former an Indo-Briton, and the latter a Native Catholic. So that we see, the Meeting was of the *Inhabitants of Calcutta*; that the Committee was appointed by them; and that the members of the Committee were not all *British Inhabitants*. The Address presented to Lord Hastings, however, commenced with the words "We the *British Inhabitants*, &c. On his Lordship's declining, on the score of expence, the compliment intended to be paid him of an *Equestrian Statue*, a Meeting of the *British Inhabitants* are called, to dispose of the Resolution of the *Inhabitants of Calcutta*. About thirty of the *British Inhabitants* then meet, and vote an *Equestrian Historical Painting*, and a *Pedestrian Statue* of his Lordship: and with a view to carry their Resolutions into effect, commence a Subscription among themselves, and invite those to join the work of gratitude, who most largely enjoyed the *Loaves and Fishes*, under the late Administration. But, with all their exertions, being yet unable to raise a sum much beyond 6000 Rupees, they unblushingly come back to the *Inhabitants of Calcutta* again, to give them a lifting hand by lending their Purses to carry into effect the Resolutions of the *British Inhabitants*: and which you have, with how much propriety I know not, designated "MORE HOLY ZEAL," in your JOURNAL of to-day, when inserting the Advertisement signed—  
"JAMES BRUCE, Secretary."

Feb. 16, 1823.

D. D.

## Tauric Modesty.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

It is said to be difficult to restrain the overflowings of joy, but our worthy friend King Log would seem to be occasionally equal to the task, for instead of the expected '*To Pagan*' at the prospect of the speedy removal of a hated rival, by the favorite mode of Transmission without Trial, the event is thus modestly announced in the BULL of to day. "It may not be improper to acquaint our readers that the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL has announced to his Subscribers that he is ordered to quit the country by the ensuing 15th of April."

Here we have indeed a Tauric novelty, surpassing by the striking contrast it presents to the usual mode of expression towards you, all the novelties that have preceded it, in the demi-official pages of the BULL, under all its various Rulers from John the 1st to John the 6th. MODERATION, or even decency of expression towards you is indeed a novelty, and we may almost expect to see next, the columns of the BULL free from all abuse of the Journalist of Jorash, and even to find amidst the mass of dullness that usually composes it, "shining like the rich jewel in the Abbiop's ear," something interesting! "A consummation devoutly to be wished for by all who read the BULL, and who have so often hoped and sought for it in vain."

While I am on the subject of Tauric modesty, it may not be amiss to enquire if this novelty does not owe its birth to a change of Rulers. Is this the case, or does our worthy friend of milk and water memory still wield the sceptre of Tauric command? Perhaps some of your readers who have leisure for this interesting enquiry will satisfy me on this point, and oblige

Your's, &c.

HORATIO.

Hourah, Feb. 15, 1823.

## MADRAS NEWS.

*Madras, February 4, 1823.*—The *APOLLO* will continue her voyage about the end of the week.

The homeward bound Ship *Morna*, Captain Hornblow, proceeded on her voyage about 4 o'clock p. m. on Saturday. She calls at Cuddalore for Peter Boyd, Esq. and family, and then sails for old England direct. The following is a more correct list of her numerous Passengers than has yet appeared.

*From Bengal*—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. H. Portbury, Capt. Ed Portbury, Mr. Wm. Pattullo, Misses Eliza Smith, Caroline McKenzie, and Charlotte White, Masters B. Fast, Hry. Smith, Charles McKenzie, Francis Ochmer, Arthur Kempfand, and Samuel Faddy.

*From Madras*—Mrs. E. E. Russell, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Fischer, Colonel Thos. Nuttall, Lieut. Col. P. H. Keny, Major J. A. Kelly, Major B. W. Lee, Lieut. G. Hutton, Dr. John Dalton, Dr. John Hay, Thos. A. Oakes, Esq. P. Boyd, Esq. Mr. J. d. Griffiths, Mr. William Griffiths, Misses Emma H. Russell, Jane L. Russell, Caroline M. Russell, Charlotte L. Russell, Maria White, Letitia White, Delphina F. Baillie, Eleasiea Kutzleben Baillie, Elizabeth Jane Luttrell, Sophia Ashton, Ann Ashton, C. L. Gwatkin, F. T. Gwatkin, and Jane Boyd, Masters Cavendish Rumhold, J. Eaton, D. Eaton, Keating, R. H. Russell, Jas. Boyd, Henry Luttrell, and Gilbert D. Luttrell.

His Majesty's Ship *TERMAGANT* and several other homeward bound Vessels will take their departure from this Port in the course of the current month. The *Yonk*, it is believed, will be ready for sea about Sunday next.

The first Law Term for the present year commenced yesterday. Being the first day of term, little business beyond motions of course, and receiving returns from the various Officers, was transacted.

Mr. NEALE having resigned the Office of Attorney for Paupers, Mr. TEED was appointed to the vacant situation.

The Madras Races continue to attract a numerous company at the Stand every sporting morning. Yesterday the Sport was very bad owing to an accident.

We refer to the Sporting Intelligence given in another part of our Paper for the particulars of the running on Friday.

Several private matches have been made since the Races commenced, and the meeting will in consequence be extended to the end of next week.

It is expected there will be some hard running to-morrow between *Hetman*, *Longfort*, and other first rate Horses.

The RACE BALL will be given on Monday next,—*Madras Courier*.

## Entertainment at Secunderabad.

To the Editor of the *Madras Courier*.

SIR,

The following account of an Entertainment given here, may perhaps be not irrelevant to the design of your excellent Paper.

Perhaps no out-station on this side of India ever witnessed so brilliant a display as was on Friday evening last exhibited at the mansion of the celebrated Officer, by whom we have the good fortune to be commanded.

The Entertainment consisted of a Ball and Supper, which were so arranged and executed, as most eloquently to proclaim the superior taste and extensive liberality of the amiable Hostess and noble Host.

The Company began to assemble at an early hour, and at half after 9 a more brilliant assemblage of beauty and elegance were collected together, than perhaps ever shone in any one room in Hindoostan.

"Creatures so bright, that the same lips and eyes  
They wear on earth, will serve in Paradise."

We really almost believed ourselves for the moment in those fairy bowers which were emulated in the superb and exquisitely arranged suite of apartments prepared for the occasion. The brilliancy and variety of the lights so situated as to afford every advantage to the beauty of the aerial figures which glided amongst them—the tasteful colour of the rooms (especially of the Salle-a-dancer) which was calculated to increase and heighten that beauty—the fairy forms and glancing eyes which sparkled as they moved, more brightly than the superb ornaments which adorned them—the exquisite affability of the host and hostess, tempered by that refinement which adds zest to the enjoyments around—all conspired to transport us for the time from more sabbinary objects and to make us fancy ourselves in those lands.

"whose halls and bow'rs  
Are made of gems, and lights, and flowers."

Dancing commenced early, and was kept up with the greatest animation till Supper was announced, which was served in a superb suit of tents, and where were displayed all the luxurious delicacies which abound in this happy climate.

The pleasures of the table could not however long detain the votaries of the dance from that fascinating amusement. Quadrilles, &c. were continued with the most delightful enjoyment until

"The Sun himself on wings of Glory,"

as he sprang from the East, warned the fair dancers of the necessity of retiring from this Palace of Smiles. The moment of parting was the only clouded one in the whole night, and every one believed himself only just beginning to enjoy the evening—so truly does some Poet whom I forget say

"The sweetness enjoyment has in it  
Sometimes is so slow to come forth,  
That seldom alas till the minute  
It flies, do we feel all its worth."

I am, Sir, Your very obedient Servant,

Secunderabad, Jan. 26, 1823.

A BYSTANDER.

## MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS RACES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1823.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

The Abercromby Cup on its terms—free for all Arab Horses—one three miles heat, carrying 9 st. 7 lb.—Challenge Stakes 350 Rupees.

	Heats.
Colonel O'Kelly's bay <i>Longford</i> , .....	1 0
Captain O'Neil's bay <i>Shamrock</i> , .....	2 0
Mr. William's .....	drawn.

*Shamrock* took the lead at starting—*Longford* waiting on him till they passed the Monument the second round, when he made his push and headed *Shamrock* near the two miles post, and won the Race in hand.

Time 6' 36½"

The Ladies' Purse—1,000 Rupees from the Fund—free for all Arab Horses—weight for inches, 14 hands, carry 9 st.—heats two miles.

Mr. Gasforth's bay c. <i>Wildblood</i> , .....	1 1
Major Stanley's bay <i>The Templer</i> , .....	2 2
Colonel Pandey's bay <i>Pickle</i> , .....	drawn.

1st Heat.—A bad start. *The Templer* had the lead several lengths and kept it till they reached the high ground, where *Wildblood* made play and passed him, and won the heat by three lengths.

2d Heat.—*The Templer* went off at score. *Wildblood* in the rear the latter closed on nearing the two mile post, and won the heat in Sporting style.

Time { 1st heat 4' 10"  
2d heat 4' 9"

Between the Heats of the above.

A Purse of 600 Rupees from the Fund, and 70 Rupees each Subscription, P. P. for all Arab and Country Horses, carrying 11 st.—heats once round the Course and a distance.—Gentlemen Riders.

Mr. Sheppard's g. A. <i>Alasco</i> , .....	2 2
Major Stanley's b. A. <i>Castor</i> , .....	1 1
Mr. O'Carter's b. A. <i>Toby</i> , .....	drawn.

1st Heat.—The two Horses well together at starting—*Castor* got the lead at the monument; but *Alasco* ran up to him on high grounds, when a pretty contest ensued. Heat won by *Castor* by half a length.

2d Heat.—*Castor* lead at a moderate pace to the monument when *Alasco* rated it with him to the distance post, and pulled up.

Time { 1st heat 3' 39"  
2d heat 3' 40"

## Note to Correspondents.

The Letters of AN OFFICER at Barrackpore, and A FREE-BORN BRITON, have been received, and read by the Individual to whom they relate with feelings of grateful satisfaction; but however desirable in a PUBLIC point of view, to collect the general opinion on a recent event, the Correspondents of the JOURNAL must be aware that this Paper would be an inappropriate medium for any suggestions respecting the measures it might be advisable for those to adopt who feel themselves sufficiently independent, and who can without sacrificing their prospects and peace raise their voices when necessary for the public good.

## Birth.

On the 16th instant, the Lady of the Reverend JAMES HILL, of a Daughter.